

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

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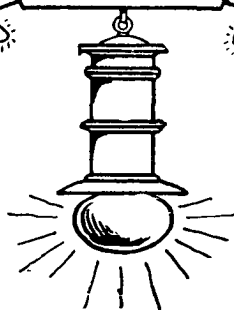
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OCTOBER, 1910

EDITORIAL

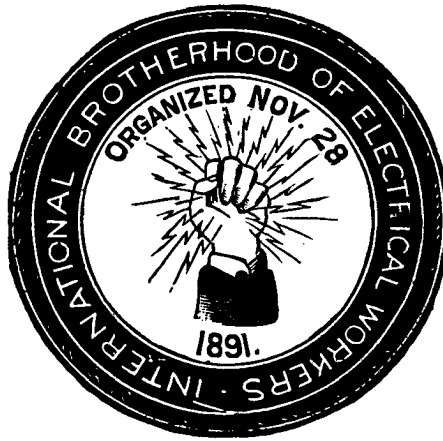
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THE ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY

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SPRINGFIELD, ILL., OCTOBER, 1910

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JOHN MITCHELL ON INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

New York, Sept. 30.—John Mitchell of the National Civic Federation, in an interview today on the conservation of industrial peace, defined his opinion of the best means of settling the industrial unrest existing today. He believes this will pass away when there is full recognition of the right of organization on the part of both labor and capital by which they may work out their inevitable destiny.

He said, in discussing the assertion that the interests of labor and capital are identical, as declared in a recent article in the North American Review: "If this were so, there would be no chasm between them; and if the interests of labor and capital were irreconcilable, as others contend, any effort to hamonize them would prove futile. I am quite convinced that neither of the foregoing hypotheses will stand the test of close analysis. My judgment is that the interests of labor and capital, although divergent in many respects, are nevertheless reciprocal and interdependent.

"In the search for a panacea to heal the industrial ills against which society so justly complains, many suggestions are made and innumerable remedies proposed. On the one hand are found forces which deny to labor the right of organization; on the other hand are forces at work advocating and demanding the abolition of the whole wage system. Between these extremes stands a great army of workmen and many employers, earnestly striving to find grounds of agreement, upon which the rights and obligations of each may be defined and brought into harmony. With all respect to the opinions of others, it seems to me that the path of safety, progress and justice lies in the middle course—in the recognition of the right of organization on the part of both labor and capital, by which and through which these factors in our industrial life may work out

their inevitable destiny. The trade agreement, the collective bargain, is the bond between labor and capital. It restores in a large measure the personal relationship, the mutual interest which existed prior to the advent of the factory system. It is an acknowledgement of the interdependence of labor and capital, a recognition of the reciprocal interests of employer and employee. When the right of organization among both workmen and employers is fully recognized and fairly conceded, and when these forces adopt the policy of collective bargaining, the day of the strike and lockout, the boycott and the blacklist will have largely passed away.

"To elucidate in a practical way this view of the relationship between labor and capital, it is necessary to review the activities of these two factors in the field in which their interests are common and to mark the point at which they diverge.

"The employer and the workman are mutually interested in the successful conduct of industry. The profits of the one and the wages of the other obviously are contingent upon it, as both profits and wages must be paid from the earnings of the enterprises in which the capital of the one and the labor of the other are jointly invested. This being true, the workman and the employer are equally concerned in the character of the product which is manufactured and sold by them, just as they are interested equally in good markets and regularity of employment. Having worked in co-operation up to the point of turning out an article that commands a wide and profitable sale, the question of dividing the earnings of their joint efforts presents itself. It is the failure of the attempt to divide to the satisfaction of each these earnings that gives rise to the differences between employers and workmen and forms the basis

of the labor problem as we have it today. True, there are many questions of discord apart from those of wages and profits, which result in serious industrial conflicts; but followed back to their source, it will be found that these issues are inseparably related to those of wages and profits. In other words, the demand for a work day, for healthful, sanitary surroundings, has its origin in the irrepressible desire of the working people for a progressive improvement in their conditions of life and labor.

"In early times, when the structure of society was simple, the relationship between employer and workman was vastly different from that existing today. It was not until the invention of machinery, the birth of the factory system, the use of steam and the application of new processes that the question of the relationship of employer and employed grew so complex and impersonal that new methods became necessary to the proper adjustment of industrial affairs. As step by step industry developed from the stage of the privately owned factory to the firm and corporation, the real employer was removed farther and even

farther from personal contact with his employee; the salaried manager took the place once held by the actual employer and the simple and friendly relations of early days gave way to the intricate and complex industrial life of this generation.

"Coincident with the development of industry have come the local, national, and finally the international organizations of labor. These gigantic associations and federations are the inevitable sequence of an industrial development which threatened the subjugation of the individual workman and forced him to merge his interests and his identity with those of his fellow workmen. The momentous change in the status of the workman which accompanied the revolution of industrial processes transformed the whole problem of labor from the question of production to that of distribution, and it is the effort to find an equitable adjustment of the problem of distribution that is taxing the ingenuity of our greatest thinkers and is the cause of the industrial unrest existing today."

A LABOR DAY SERMON.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Labor Day is the one day in the year specially devoted to the great cause represented by organized labor of America. There are a number of holidays in the year, each typifying some great cause, some great principle, some great achievement, and of all of which we are justly proud. They typify the advantage of the people of our country on the road to national life, independence and progress. July 4th, Independence Day, is especially celebrated because of this fact, and not only because it is the anniversary day of the birth of a new nation, but also, and particularly, because it accentuates the fact that on that day a century and a third ago there was given to the world a new definition, a new declaration, of the rights of man.

But there is one day in the whole year dedicated to the great underlying principle which is represented in our day and time by the trade union. The first Monday in September of each recurring year has by custom, and for some time by law, been designated as Labor Day, the day of all days in the calendar of the year devoted and consecrated to the great, holy and noble cause of labor's uplift. This day is the first recognition, not only on the part of labor itself, but of the people—society at large—that a debt of obligation is due to the toilers, the wealth producers of the world. It is a day set apart from all other days of the year, predi-

cated upon the idea of the obligation which the people and society owe labor.

Labor Day demonstrations quicken the conscience of those inclined to the wrong, and create a healthier public opinion for the great cause for which labor stands.

The educational influence and impression made on Labor Day will be measured by the earnestness and devotion with which that day is observed by the organized wage earners of our country.

With greater steadfastness and intelligence, our fellow workers manifest their pride in the struggles and achievements of both the past and present; with greater confidence and devotion are they determined to struggle on for the triumph of their hopes for the future.

The labor movement of our time owes it to the future that the inherent purposes and principles of our cause be upheld and maintained with constantly increasing intensity. In line therewith nothing is more important than that the one day in the year secured by labor, for labor, and for all the people—Labor Day—shall be celebrated in the best and most effective manner; in large numbers and with a deeper resolve to work on for the day of labor's disentrailment from every vestige of wrong and injustice, for the attainment of a higher and better life, and the establishment of the universal brotherhood of man.

FROM A. F. OF L. LABEL DEPARTMENT.

BY THOMAS F. TRACY.

While it is apparent to all who have given any consideration to the matter that the promotion of the sale of union-made products is on the increase, nevertheless the fact remains that some of our affiliated organizations who are not as strong in numbers as others, are entitled to receive greater support and encouragement.

One of our affiliated organizations in particular, the Tobacco Workers' International Union, in its efforts to organize the men and women engaged in that industry, is combated by a combination which is probably about the largest in this country, the American Tobacco Company.

In a recent investigation made by one of the departments of the Federal Government, it was reported that more than 85 per cent of the smoking and chewing tobacco and cigarettes made in this country are the output of the combination familiarly known as the "trust." Not only was this demonstrated in the investigation, but it was also reported that a great percentage of the product of this trust was not tobacco at all, but a cheap substitute therefor.

At the present time, the Tobacco Workers' International Union has agreements with some sixty factories located in various parts of the United States and Canada who are manufacturing smoking, chewing tobacco, snuff, and cigarettes that bear the label of that organization.

If our members and friends would give greater attention when making purchases of this character, and insist that the union label should appear upon every package they purchase, it will be but a short time before this organization, which is making such a splendid struggle, would be numbered among the largest organizations in affiliation with this department and with the A. F. of L.

Not only are they urged to do their duty in this direction, but to insist upon the union label appearing upon all purchases that they make, no matter what the character of the article might be. As stated above, the demand for union-labeled products is on the increase, and if during the coming year we keep alive the activity that has been displayed in the past, it is bound to be of benefit to the affiliated organizations.

HARMONY RESTORED IN OHIO UNIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. D., Sept. 29, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of Central Bodies and Local Unions of Ohio:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS:

You are aware that the officers of the American Federation of Labor have for months endeavored to bring about unity in the labor movement of Ohio. Some of these efforts were unsuccessful, but it was finally accomplished at a conference held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 25th and 26th of September. The Executive Boards of the chartered and unchartered State Federations of Labor of Ohio were in conference with Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. and an agreement reached for the consolidation of the two bodies in accordance with the following:

AGREEMENT.

The two Executive Boards of the State Federation of Labor of Ohio, assembled in the Dennison House, Cincinnati, and their session presided over by Secretary Frank Morrison, of the A. F. of L., having taken up the matter of unifying the labor movement of the State, acting in the interest of peace, good will, and the promotion of the vital interests of labor, have this day agreed upon the following

propositions to the end that one convention may be held in October and one body to represent labor as a State Federation:

First—That all unions now affiliated with the unchartered Ohio Federation of Labor shall be received into the Ohio State Federation of Labor at its convention at Hamilton, Ohio, on the following basis:

(a) All unions who have paid to the unchartered body their per capita tax up to September 30, 1910, on the payment of an initiation fee of \$2.00.

(b) All unions that have not paid their per capita tax to the unchartered body up to September 30, 1910, and all that are not affiliated with either body, on the payment of per capita tax for the months of July, August, and September, and an initiation fee of \$2.00.

Second—That the time for affiliation be extended until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, October 19, 1910.

Third—That all books, funds, and property of the old body be turned over to the Auditing Committee elected by the Convention.

Fourth—That section 1, article XI, of the Constitution of the A. F. of L. shall govern the Credentials Committee as to

the eligibility of unions for affiliation. The following is the section:

ARTICLE XI.

SECTION 1. No Central Labor Union, or any other central body of delegates shall admit to or retain in their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, National or International, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a National or International organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charters revoked for violation of their charter subject to appeal to the next convention.

Fifth—That a transcript of unions in good standing with the old body be furnished the Credentials Committee on October 9, 1910.

E. L. HITCHENS,
HARRY D. THOMAS,
L. C. VAN NESS,
IKE S. BYRUM,
For Unchartered Body.
JOHN A. VOLL,
THOS S. FARRELL,
MAIER SCHWARZ,
THOS. F. BANNON,
FRANK W. THOMAS,
JOHN B. CONNELLY,
For Chartered Body.

FRANK MORRISON,

Representing A. F. of L.

September 26, 1910.

It was also agreed that the undersigned issue this circular to all city central bodies and local unions of the State of Ohio and to formally and officially invite them to send their delegates to the convention of the chartered Ohio State Federation of Labor, which convenes at HAMILTON OHIO, ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 10,

1910. No other State Federation of Labor Convention will be held.

The Hamilton State Federation of Labor Convention will not only be called upon to deal with measures and matters directly affecting the economic interests of labor, nor alone with matters which are to come before the legislature and the various municipalities of Ohio, but also to take suitable and effective action in connection with the proposed convention which is to be held in Ohio for the amendment of the Constitution of the State. Inasmuch as all political parties have agreed to favor a Constitutional Convention, there is no doubt but what the people of Ohio will ratify that demand, and the men of the organized labor movement of the State should be up and doing, and be prepared not only to have representatives in that Constitutional Convention, but also to prepare measures of a progressive and reformatory character and for the maintenance of inherent natural rights.

Therefore, all central bodies and local unions are urged to send delegates to the Hamilton convention and to aid in the uniting and harmonizing of the labor movement of Ohio. All bona fide central bodies and local unions are entitled to representation in the Hamilton Convention, October 10th, in compliance with the conditions set forth in the agreement.

Sincerely hoping for unity and success,
I am.

Fraternally yours,

SAML. GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

NEXT TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

Official announcement of the Seventh International Congress on Tuberculosis has been made from the American headquarters by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The congress will be held in Rome in 1911, from September 24th to 30th. This gathering, which meets every three years, and was last held in Washington, D. C. in 1908, will be under the direct patronage of the King and Queen of Italy. The Secretary-General is Professor Vittorio Ascoli, and the President Professor Guido Baccelli.

It is expected that an American Committee of One Hundred will be appointed as the official body representing the United States. Estimating on the present rate of increase, the National Association

for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis announces that the American committee will be able to give a most flattering report at the congress. They will be able to announce that the number of tuberculosis agencies in this country has tripled in the three years since the last International Congress, and that more than twice as much money is being spent in the fight against consumption by private societies and institutions, and also that the appropriations for tuberculosis work by Federal, State, municipal, and county authorities have quadrupled.

The congress at Rome will be in three sections, that on etiology and causes of tuberculosis, on pathology and therapeutics, both medical and surgical; and on social defense against tuberculosis.

THE MINIMUM RATE OF WAGE.

EDWARD T. MCEWAN TO THE MEMBERS OF ST. MICHAEL'S LITERARY INSTITUTE, PHILADELPHIA,

JUNE 27, 1910.

We are not all born with the same ability. The reason for this is, to express it scientifically—not because of its economic oppression of the centuries of our ancestors, but because we have been stunted in nature's gifts.

The employers of labor as a general rule do not understand this, nor do they comprehend how the trade unions base their argument on a minimum rate of wage; hence their old stock argument on the sliding scale of wages, or the payment of men according to their ability. The extent of the knowledge that employers and business men generally possess of our economic system would cover the space that would encompass the size of a silver dollar; therefore they are not competent to express themselves intelligently on the great question of the great minimum rate of wage. Many of our own members are lacking in the necessary knowledge to put up an argument against the employers that advocate several rates of wages; so it is well that we should discuss this question and give the reasons how the trades unions arrive at the proper and fair minimum wage rate in any given industry, as well as the reasons why.

As trade unionist do not base their argument for the minimum rate of wage on the ability or attainments of the ultra-superfine workman because that would not be fair to the employers of labor. Neither do we base our argument on the least intelligent or poor workman because that would not be fair to us as wage earners. Our method is to strike an average wage, and this average must never go below a living wage. This means that we must have sufficient wages to meet the obligations of life, commensurate with our environment; that we must have sufficient food and clothing for ourselves, and for those dependent upon us, especially our children; that we may properly equip them for the battle of life, that they may become useful members of society.

On this great principle the minimum wage is advocated throughout the world by trades unions. We believe in building up the conditions of the lowly to the level of the best, and not in dragging down from the best to the lowest conditions, as would be the case if the employers' policy of several rates of wages prevailed.

The policy of the minimum wage not only advances the superfine workman and protects him, but approves the ability of the poor workman; because if he loses his job for not being able to earn the

minimum wage, he invariably improves and cultivates the facilities that will aid him in doing better work; and thus he becomes a more useful member of the community.

It costs the poorest workman just as much to live as the superfine mechanic, because he is a human being and one of God's creatures and must meet the same obligations both for himself and those depending upon him.

The minimum wage brings equality to men, which creates strong fraternal relations between themselves and the employers, and thus safeguards society from industrial and economic discontent. It creates equality in figuring on work between the contractor, thus bringing about fair competition. The public is benefited, too, as a contractor is enabled to install better work, because he gets a better price from the minimum wage which the trade unions establish than if he was doing work by the prehistoric method of "sliding scale." The business end of society is greatly benefited because the workman that has his wages established by the trades unions can spend more money than those who are compelled to accept what the bosses see fit to give them by their policy of several rates of wages. The trades unions, by the establishment of the minimum wage, have been the main influence in bringing prosperity, as they have increased the purchasing power of the people by increasing wages and placing them on a staple basis. The more money made, the more money we shall spend, as our needs are greater. If we were millionaires we would need country and city homes, as well as autos and all the other luxuries that our needs would create because of having greater purchasing power. So the employers and business men should be the first to advocate the minimum rate of wages, as well as the trades unions that bring about this blessing to them as well as to all society; but as a rule they are worst opponents.

We as trade unionists do not protest when the employers place the minimum price on their material or work; nor do we protest when the business men put their minimum price on the necessities of life nor do we say a word when their organizations fix the price on all that we produce from the cradle to the grave, as well as fixing the minimum price when we buy it back again. On account of this the employers of labor and the business men should see the necessity of the trades unions in making the establishment of a living scale their basic principle. It

is absolutely necessary to compete and be able to buy in the market of the employer, who, through his organization has established the minimum price for his wares. The employers of labor and business men should not "throw stones at glass houses," lest their own glass houses might need glaziers.

As a matter of fact, the trades unions in the last twenty-five years, have done much in educating the employers and the public in the necessity of a minimum living wage. Many employers of labor have come to recognize this as the best method of conducting business and indeed the civilized world is now giving this policy great consideration, as for instance, the Roumanian government the other day passed a law creating a minimum rate of wage that all employers of labor must live up to, or go to jail. Many other countries are investigating this matter as they find from experience that the minimum living wage does the greatest good to the greatest number, and is a practical institution that is coming to stay.

As a further argument for the employers of labor and business men that the minimum rate of wage is right and proper and practical the United States government has established the minimum rate

of wage not only on its work, but you will notice that the judges on the bench, both supreme and otherwise, receive the same wages; so it is with the congressman and senators, notwithstanding a vast difference in their ability and attainments, they receive the same minimum rate of wage, and I believe Canada has the same system. All the states do likewise. Now, I should think that the employers and business men would accept these decisions of government, and be satisfied with them, just the way they seem to be entirely satisfied with the decisions handed down by the same authorities in relation to injunctions and the recent decision against labor.

If the minimum rate of wages is good enough for the United States government, it is good enough for me; but of course this is not the reason for our advocacy of the minimum wage, but only as a matter of argument, and to show that we have the weight of authority with us in establishing a living wage, and this clinches the argument against all comers. The man who advocates several rates of wages in relation to the ability of men should pinch himself and wake up from the proverbial "Rip Van Winkle" slumber.—Quarry Workers' Journal.

THE PRICE WE PAY.

The "we" in this instance is our country—its wage workers in the foreground. What we pay a price for is "our" industrial success. The very mention of this "success" suggests a contrast. Singular—is it not?—that our marvelous agricultural production goes on without national scandal or peculiar horror. American farmers, taken in the mass, are the richest body of producers the world ever saw. Farm hands' wages, it is true, do not run high in figures for the statistical tables, but neither is there any such record to be made of death and suffering among them from violent causes as with the wage workers of the mechanical industries. And the stranger is the story in the fact that while America's principal source of fame today throughout the world is her industrial pre-eminence, so also in regard to the treatment of the workmen in her industries is she behind all the rest of the civilized world. The annual roll of her maimed, crippled and killed gives our employing classes the reputation of being heartless, and even bloody. By far the greater burden in the price "we" pay for success in this country is borne by the working masses.

What? In this day of universal publicity, when any and every circumstance

as light as a straw—comic, tragic, the odd, the queer, relating to business, politics, or sport—may be gathered for the press by telegraph or mail, the managers, not to speak of the stockholders, of a corporation shall not be held responsible for the butchery, the over work, the underpay, the tyrannies, the avoidable suffering in many forms, going on among its employees? They don't know! The truth is that the "corporations" that do not know the conditions in their establishments to the detriment of the health or manhood of their employees are lacking in the moral qualities of civilized agents and are unworthy of their mission in society.

Much pain is given Mr. Schwab by the showings of the Federal Labor Commissioner's investigation at South Bethlehem. The form of his consequent plea of the baby act was, in effect, that what was true regarding over work and human slaughter at his works was equally true of the steel industry in general. Defense of the big corporations, in fact, seems to run: "We don't know what is going on among the workers—or if we do we are no worse than the rest."

In the great, thoroughly organized, scientifically conducted industrial establishments of America the work turned

out can be delivered to the purchasers without flaw. From start to finish all the inert material is economized to a cent's worth, the time of every employe must be accounted for to the minute, and the cost of the product is known by the manager to a bookkeeper's ink dot. But what happens meantime to the breathing, seeing, feeling human machines—that is not to be the concern of the corporations until these battered, disfigured and despairing machines call a halt in protest of the conditions under which they work and suffer.

The most moderate estimate we have recently seen of the mortality from industrial accidents in the United States is that of Dr. J. P. Galkner, made a year ago, who placed it at somewhat less than 30,000 to 35,000 given in the Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor for September, 1908, by Frederick L. Hoffman of the Prudential Insurance Company. Two years ago the American Institute of Social Service put the number of persons injured in industrial accidents at 536,185. But if the enumeration of the accidents was restricted to those causing a loss of two weeks' work, as required under the British compensation law, the number could not reach these figures. Should they, however, reach 300,000, it is too many by an enormous percentage for a country whose people believe they are enlightened and meritorious.

The Commission for Conservation of Natural Resources has this passage in its report, issued June 11:

"Our annual mortality from tuberculosis is about 150,000. Stopping three-fourths of the loss of life from this cause, and from typhoid and other prevalent and preventable diseases, would increase our average length of life over fifteen years.

"There are constantly about 3,000,000 persons seriously ill in the United States, of whom 500,000 are consumptives. More than half of this illness is preventable.

"If we count the value of each life lost at only \$1,700 and reckon the average earning lost by illness at \$700 per year for grown men, we find that the economic gain from mitigation of preventable disease in the United States would exceed \$1,500,000,000 a year. In addition, we would decrease suffering and increase happiness and contentment among the people."

Estimating the annual preventable waste of the nation's natural resources in billions of dollars, the Senate Committee on Conservation, June 14, 1910, furnished the Senate some compact and startling information regarding the annual waste. It is contained in the report of Senator Dixon, in behalf of the committee, in favor of the enactment of the bill for the creation of a commission on the conservation of the natural resources.

Reviewing the waste of the material resources of the country, the report turns to the waste of human life.

"Large as is our use and prodigal as is our waste of natural resources, our reckless waste of human life is an even greater reproach to our intelligence and humanity. Since coal mining began in 1820 the loss of life in the mines has exceeded our fatalities in war, and the sacrifice still goes on at the rate of two or three full regiments yearly, most of the fatalities being due to avoidable accidents. The mortality in manufacturing and transportation is hardly less grave, while our national efficiency is further reduced by the prevalence of preventable disease. By easily avoidable accidents and preventable disorders our average expectation of life is lowered by several years, our normal increase in population is materially retarded, and our national efficiency greatly reduced."

Necessarily, the vast majority of the sufferers who figure in these statistics are among the poor—ever the first, if not the only, victims of accidents in workshop and mine, as well as unhygienic conditions in the congested districts of the cities.

Perhaps the "bias" in favor of labor that in the course of an investigator's duties sometimes becomes manifest to the suspicious reader arises from the general attitude of opposition on the part of many American employers either to suggestion or appeal coming from purely labor sources. In the most serious social problem of industrial accidents the court records make a bad showing for employers. One-fifth of the work of the New York courts is on liability cases, the recent report of the New York Commission on Industrial Accidents states. Other statements this commission made public were:

"Of \$255,153.17 expended for accidents by 327 firms in New York, employing 125,995 men, \$13,365.01 was paid directly to benefit associations of employes; \$49,250.12 paid directly to injured men without recourse to the law, and of the balance of \$192,538.04 only \$104,642.80 went to the injured. The rest, almost one-half, went to insurance companies or for legal expenses. Most serious of all is the wage earner's loss. Out of 151 cases compensated, 22.7 per cent went for fees. Taking this as the average percentage for fees, we find that of the \$192,538.04 spent by the above firms, only \$80,888.88 reached the injured. Records of the ten insurance companies investigated showed that out of \$100 paid in, less than \$37 goes to the injured workmen."

What is the impression given the working classes through the attitude of employers and the professional classes toward them in connection with indus-

trial accidents? First in order of the facts comes a scandal of the whole world in the human butchery that American employers might avoid—yes, will be obliged to avoid, as has been done in other countries. Next comes to the knowledge of the workers another set of facts much the same as was a few weeks ago cabled to the American press from Europe:

"It has been shown that nearly all the great insurance and industrial companies in France bind the physicians in their employ by the most explicit instructions always to estimate at a minimum the results of accidents that occur to workmen in the course of their labor."

And when in turn circumstances reveal that the lawmakers of this country have held the law on the subject back to where it was fifty years ago, and even then behindhand, that the fictions of the law applied to injury cases are such utter nonsense as to seem to the workers the mockery of cynical brutality, that the lawyers for the corporations can so often juggle out of the sight of purblind courts the case of honest labor—of the man whose injuries may be life-long, of the heartbroken widow and the helpless orphan—and that finally even the counsel for the latter is often more a bird of prey than an angel of mercy, what are the feelings natural to the workers as a class? Seeing such things, knowing the dreadful sorrows of defenseless labor, is it any wonder that the trained investigator sometimes shows he has a heart, and, with the laborer, revolts and cries out against the sins of labor's bloody-handed oppressors?

To show where the United States stands with regard to the compensation, we give the following from an editorial in the New York Post. (It is to be observed that we are quoting only the most conservative authority):

"Twenty-five years after Germany showed the way in putting labor risk and labor injury on a scientifically-calculated foundation, we cling to an uncivilized procedure which robs the workman of his just compensation without financially benefiting the employer. The lawyer of the 'ambulance-chaser' type

and the employer's own high-priced counsel are the chief beneficiaries. We have been unable or unwilling to see that injury by accident in industry is really not accident so far as the entire body of labor is concerned. It may be accident that A and not B is injured in the course of a year. But that either A or B or one of their hundred fellow-workers will be injured or worse in the course of a year is not accident, but as sure a thing as the natural death-rate in any community. And like the insurance company's life risks the accident rate can be calculated and made the basis of a decent system of insurance compensation."

To be sure, a great deal has of recent months been published on these questions of industrial accidents and compensation, and some effort is being made to establish by law a general system of prevention. What we bring out in this article is not so much intended to summarize these phases of the subject as to indicate why the sentiment of the wage workers of this country is that "the price they pay" for the success of the financiers of industry is shockingly too high. The fact can hardly be challenged, also, that investigators, observing this sentiment and looking to its source, inevitably come to share in it. And the next, involuntary, mental step of the investigators is to the thought that inasmuch as our employers as a class did not bestir themselves long ago to bring America up to the level of the once despised Germany in this matter of life and death, it is to be presumed that as to wages they can not be inclined to be over-generous or as to conditions over-solicitous. And lastly, investigators are in not a few cases obliged to report that employers are living so far away from their employees that to all effects and purposes they are in a different world.

It is true, agencies are at work with the aim of giving this country the benefit of a compensation system. It is also disgracefully true that it is full time. Too long have the wage workers in America been paying a price too high, in blood and death, for the prosperity of their employers.—American Federationist.

HAD CHILDREN OF HIS OWN.

The Hartford Labor Standard quotes the following remarks of a business man of that city who had just visited a tobacco factory in the South: "While I have never borne labor unions any animosity, I have been rather lukewarm relative to their existence. But since my visit to a tobacco factory in Richmond,

Va., where I saw women and children working their lives away under the most exacting conditions, I shall henceforth assist and sanction the existence of the unions, if for nothing else than the stand taken against child labor. I have children of my own."—Label League Bulletin.

EDITORIAL

PETER W. COLLINS

A CONSERVATIVE FORCE

The development of the labor movement particularly during the last decade emphasizes its constructive work. This work has been of real value and deserves mention because it is a constructive work and real results have accrued from it. Constructive work comes from well planned, thoughtful effort and well directed application. Labor today enjoys many things that seemed far off a few years ago, and what it gains in the future will depend on the character of the service rendered by those who have its interest at heart.

Labor has made progress because it recognizes its duties as well as its rights, and it will only fail to progress when it neglects its duties, for in their doing is the maintenance of rights.

Labor is a conservative force and a factor in the making of permanent progress in industry and citizenship because of its influence as a conservative force.

The labor movement is building well upon a sound foundation and the completeness of its structure will depend on the kind of service it demands.

This service must be constructive service, and constructive service is a conservative force. Let those who appreciate the great work that labor has done, work for its progress and give this aid in making possible the achievement of its ideals.

PERSONAL ADVERTISING

We seldom deem it of sufficient importance to devote editorial comment to individuals except when justified by unusual circumstances or great events.

In the present instance we feel the matter is of sufficient importance to deserve at least comment from us and some attention from those who have followed certain inspired articles in the great majority of the labor papers for the past few years. ...

The articles to which we refer are sent in regularly by a personal literary bureau under the directions of Rev. Chas. Stelzle, whose name is attached to each article as the author thereof.

We do not particularly condemn the sending of articles for publication in the labor press solely on account of the desire of the author of the articles to gain personal prestige among the men of labor; but we do object to this prestige which is acquired, or advertised as acquired, being used to enhance the personal advertising business of the aforesaid Rev. Mr. Stelzle.

We have received indirectly some advertising matter from Mr. Stelzle's

bureau, containing a photograph of that gentleman with the very high sounding title upon it of "The Apostle of Labor." We are rather inclined to believe that this self-designation by the reverend gentleman is not in accord either with the facts or of good taste for we can find no justification whatever in Rev. Mr. Stelzle's connection with labor for him to use this term, which to say the least shows abounding temerity.

It is hardly necessary to say that Rev. Mr. Stelze's whole connection with the labor movement is one to enhance through a membership by card long since inactive the propaganda of some sentimentalists who are inclined to the belief that the men of labor are in the depths and need redemption.

As a general proposition we believe that the men of labor individually and collectively will sum up to the general average and we resent the self-advertising propaganda of Rev. Mr. Stelzle and his fellow sentimentalists in attempting to mislead the general public into the belief that the men of labor, as individuals and as a whole, are rather an irreligious lot who are worthy of salvation but who appear to have no desire to be saved, even by the route offered by him and his esteemed colleagues.

Let us say for Mr. Stelzle's benefit and for those who are inclined to believe that the men of labor are irreligious, that they have studied from the wrong text, for if those who are sufficiently interested desire to make careful investigation from the inside and not from the outside, they will find that the men of labor are as a rule religious and church going. It is, of course, true that there are some men within the labor movement (as there are many without) who fail to recognize the duties that they owe their Creator and simply take their every day existence as unreasoning things and wrong reasoning beings usually do.

The labor movement is composed of right thinking men, and right thinking men recognize their responsibilities and obligations, and while they do not advertise or parade their religion, as a matter of fact they are strongly inclined to the recognition and the doing of their religious duties whatsoever to the contrary said by the Rev. Mr. Stelzle and his fellow sentimentalists.

The men of labor are practical men and the issues and problems that they contend with are practical issues and problems and while they pay due respect and give fair consideration to the opinions and arguments of others, yet they can justly resent the imputation spread by misinformed, though perhaps well meaning persons, who are inclined to use them as sad examples.

We might also at this time touch upon in detail some of the articles recently sent to the labor press and published by them under the name of Rev. Mr. Stelzle, and we regret that the over personal desire of the reverend gentleman for continuous publication of his articles makes a thorough understanding of the articles written by him rather difficult, for the knowledge displayed in the preparation of many of them and the inaccurate statements and illogical deductions show them to be of little service either as essays or advice.

For instance, we take the article entitled "Education and Social Re-

form." This article is a glowing tribute to his lack of information on a subject evidently greater than his capabilities. We take from the article the following:

"In mediaeval times and in the early Renaissance only those that were expected to become members of the leisure class received education. The original scheme of education implied nothing more than a rather shallow culture given to the small ruling class made up of the official, military and ecclesiastical satellites of the Ruler, and it was intended more for ornament than for use. On the other hand there was the large uneducated class whose function it was to remain in ignorance and to obey."

Such lines as the above from one who pretends at least to be well posted and who has the assumption to establish a literary bureau for the propagation of his effusions is appalling and irritating to those who are informed.

It can be said without fear of contradiction that no more glaring paragraph containing more misinformation could be contained in the few lines we have quoted from his article on Education and Social Reform, for he said that it is known among all men who know, that the times to which he refers were the times when the free schools and universities were established and when education was at least as free and perhaps more thorough than it is today. While space does not allow us detailed statistics, those who are advised of the facts know the truth of this statement.

The introduction of education for the **common people** is no new thing and goes back many centuries even to Mediaeval days, the remembrance of which seems to pain the reverend gentleman. In passing, we need but refer to the work of that great American educator and first Commissioner of Education, Henry Barnard, who, in his work on education refers to the splendid educational systems of those days, so painful to Rev. Mr. Stelzle. In conclusion we simply add another line or two of the reverend gentleman's in a recent article by him entitled "The Art of Criticizing," in which he says:

"Criticism is fair and legitimate. Most of us need to be hit and hit hard sometimes, principally because we often get a notion that we have a monopoly on wisdom."

In these lines from the reverend gentleman's own viewpoint we can justify our comment in this editorial, for in our criticism we have been fair and our criticism is legitimate. We also feel that he has summed up his own case when he has said "that most of us need to be hit hard, principally because we often get the notion that we have a monopoly on wisdom."

J. P. NOONAN.

The immortal Lincoln, in his famous Gettysburg speech said:

"Four score and seven years ago our forefathers founded on this continent a new nation, founded on liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal. Today we are engaged in a civil war to determine whether a nation so founded can live, and etc."

Today the electrical workers are engaged in a great civil strife to de-

termine whether an organization, founded as it was for the betterment of all men engaged at the trade can, by strict adherence to the cardinal principles of unionism, live and serve the purpose to which it was dedicated, whether the organization is to be made the loot of every disgruntled office seeker or holder, whether the laws are to govern acts of the officers or the officers break the laws at will.

This secession movement will determine for all time the policy to be pursued by any and all so-called leaders that may be dissatisfied with the government of the organization.

If, by any mischance, the men who are directly responsible for the secession movement should succeed in their damnable attempt to wreck the Brotherhood by dividing its force, it will be a precedent gleefully hailed by the force opposing Union Labor. All that will be necessary for the employing interests to do in the future when any organization is becoming a potent factor is to get some of the prominent ones in it to start a chain letter system to breed discontent (as they did in our case), cause suspicion to fall on all officers and when this underground system has done its dirty work, call a rump convention (as in our case) and form a dual organization and keep the members busy fighting amongst themselves.

The striking out of the Hughes amendment to the Appropriation Bill is simply another prod that helps to wake up the workingman to the fact it's time for him to pay some attention to the seekers after offices other than that of City Mayor, Constable, Sheriff, Clerk, Coroner and Precinct Committeeman. While we believe that if the municipal offices are made and kept clean it will be a tremendous help toward the end of government by the people and for the people. And it is a good plan to clean out our own door yard first. Yet we must remember that the national government is a part of all our door yards transplanted for a time. And if the organized workman and his friends do their duty at next election, quite a number of those **parts of door yards** that are for the present transplanted in Washington will be brought back home, kept under the eye of their owners (constituents) and plentifully manured, and then perhaps they will be able to grow something other than arguments, labor persecuting laws, franking privileges and profanity. Paste the record of the vote on the Hughes amendment of your State Representatives in your Sunday bonnet and next election day look it over. Don't let them tell why they **voted aye**. No doubt they will try. But remember that **actions speak louder than words**. Let your actions sound like a cannon to them.

In the last Worker appeared an article on Withdrawal Cards and the new Transfer Card accompanying it. It is the intent to keep members in good standing and the member who takes withdrawal card can lose nothing by the payment of per capita in advance, for if the member holding withdrawal card returns to the trade before the expiration of the time for which

he has paid per capita to General Office, the advance per capita is returned directly to the member and his dues in the Local Union commence upon the acceptance of his card there.

Thus if a member has paid six months per capita on his transfer card and returns to the trade in three months, three months' per capita tax will be returned to him. He pays the regular dues of the Local Union after the acceptance of his card by the Local Union.

We publish this by request of some of the members who were not clear as to the intent in regard to paying advance per capita tax in order to preserve their standing while out on withdrawal card.

We invite all members to request information in regard to any law in the Constitution that they do not thoroughly understand and we will be glad to publish all information asked for.

THE BRAND OF MAN.

J. P. NOONAN.

After all the scurrilous letters that our membership have been nauseated with in regard to the character of the officers of the original organization, it is well that we take a calm, unprejudiced view of the cause and effect. A summing up of the evidence presented to our members and the result of it.

Our officers being made the butt of slanderous statements and the target for countless malignant lies, chose to answer to the Brotherhood at the time designated by the Brotherhood's laws, viz., at a convention of the Brotherhood, and did so to the satisfaction of the Brotherhood, as was evidenced by the action of that convention.

They knew that final vindication must come, even though they would go into that convention under a cloud, gathered by the statements made regarding their characters.

They were ready and willing to answer any and all charges made against them and they did completely dispel the clouds caused by unscrupulous slanderers who had taken nearly two years in which to spread their lies and during that time were industriously employed injecting poison into the veins of the Brotherhood.

The accusations were made by various men. The chief among those who made damning accusations was Ed Kelly of New York City, the man who assisted in the wrecking of old Local No. 3 of that city. While acting as Business Agent for that Local this man was selected by the secession leaders as the champion of their cause there, and at their request organized for them another dual to tear down the conditions created by our members there.

This man Kelly sent out a number of circulars making accusations against President McNulty that, if true, would damn any man in the eyes of labor unionists throughout the length and breadth of the land, and is now being called to account for the truth of them. He (Kelly) admits on

the stand that he was employed by the Building Trades Employers' Association.

He admitted also that he was interested in the Electrical Mechanics' Association.

This is the same Kelly that issued a pamphlet stating that trade agreements were conspiracies. He then openly advocated the open shop.

This is the brand of man they pick to be the champion of their cause in New York.

Another instance is that they tried to prove at their St. Louis meeting that President McNulty, while in Portland, Ore., led the life of a profligate. They chose for their tool in this instance one G. Frank Garry of that place. Garry told all they wanted him to and, of course, was a hero. The next time he came into prominence was when his Local was advertising throughout the country that he had embezzled about one thousand dollars from them.

He told all the stuff they wanted him to at St. Louis and later stated under oath that there was not a word of truth in the story he told there. In fact, he signed an affidavit to that effect.

Another instance of the brand of man they use.

Kelley is now under indictment in New York City for criminal libel and Frank Garry is a fugitive from justice.

More men whom they used could be shown to be of the same stripe. But that cannot be helped by them for everyone knows that when there is dirty work to do the ones wishing it done can not be choise about the brand of man they get to do it for them.

The following is an article from the New York paper in relation to the first hearing of the libel case:

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' LIBEL CASE IS BEGUN.

Suit Over Charges Made in Circular Issued by Secession Faction
Up in Court.

Magistrate C. H. Harris, at the West Fifty-fourth Street Court, began the hearing of the Electrical Workers' Union criminal libel prosecution yesterday.

According to Lawyer Daniel F. Murphy, who represented F. J. McNulty of Newark, N. J., the prosecutor, circulars had been issued grossly libeling McNulty. They accused him of offenses which, if true, it is claimed, would show him to be unfit for the high post he holds in the labor world.

The accusations were that in the electrical trade lockout, which lasted from August, 1904, to January, 1907, McNulty made a fake settlement, bled the electrical workers for more than \$30,000, had been induced by August Belmont after a trip to Europe, to act unfairly to labor while posing as its friend, and was a traitor to organized labor.

The two defendants were Edward Kelly of Rosebank, S. I., president

of Local No. 133, the unaffiliated electrical workers' organization, and Charles Eschwei of the Eschwei Electric Company, No. 155 East Twenty-sixth street. The circulars bore their signatures.

In September, 1908, there was a secession from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of which McNulty is the Grand President. It was led by J. J. Reid of Cleveland, who formed a rival organization and issued charters for local branches.

Kelly, formerly representative of the society, headed the secession movement in New York, and founded Local No. 133.

The defendants, represented by Lawyer E. S. Griffin, pleaded not guilty. The publication of the circulars was admitted, but they claimed they could sustain their charges.

McNulty produced the books of his society to prove that he did not make the settlement of the lockout by himself, but in conjunction with the National Executive Board. The records showed that he had collected only \$21,500. McNulty swore every cent had been accounted for.

Dan Ryan, organizer of Local No. 133 and organizer for the District Council of the original society at the time of the lockout, said McNulty's settlement was contrary to the constitution of the union, because the District Council had no knowledge of it.

On cross-examination Ryan admitted he had worked for employers' associations in Washington and New York after leaving the union of which McNulty is the head.

McNulty produced the minute books of the District Council, showing that that body had left the settlement in the hands of the National Board.

Kelly, called to the stand, said that when he caused the circulars to be printed he believed the statements true. He was formerly business agent of Local No. 3, the affiliated union. He denied he was expelled. The books were produced with entries of minutes showing he was expelled April 6, 1906, for violation of the constitution.

He admitted he was interested in the Electrical Mechanics' Association of New York, and that he went to Washington, D. C., in the employ of the Building Trades Employers' Association there.

BETTER LAWS NEEDED.

John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers, in a Labor Day address at Terre Haute, spoke in favor of better laws for the protection of workingmen. "A well known writer," said Mr. Mitchell, "asserts that 500,000 workingmen are killed or maimed annually in the United States.

"That means that more lives are sacrificed and more workmen are injured each year in the peaceful conduct of our industries than were sacrificed in any one year during the period of the civil war. It means that more men have been

killed and maimed in the coal mines of the United States alone during the last seven years than were killed or died as a result of wounds in the Continental army during the seven years of the American Revolution."

Referring to measures for the protection of workmen in this connection, Mr. Mitchell said: "Our unions have done much in this direction. They have rendered yeoman service in protecting the wage earners, but without the aid of the state they cannot carry in to full fruition their objects and ideals in this respect."

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

The National Child Labor Committee has issued a summary of important legislation affecting the employment and school attendance of children secured during the recent legislative sessions.

In New Jersey a law was enacted providing that after July 4 no child under 15 years of age may work at night, and after July 4, 1911, no child under 16 years may be so employed. Next year similar legislation will be asked for in Pennsylvania, Indiana and West Virginia.

In New York a law was passed prohibiting the employment of any person under 21 years of age as a night messenger (after 10 p. m. and before 5 a. m.). This success should encourage other states to enact similar laws. New York likewise passed a bill forbidding the employment of children in bowling alleys or as ushers, checkers, etc., in places of amusement after 7 p. m. Other states where the employment of messengers was regulated are Ohio, Maryland and Virginia.

A revolution revision was effected in the certificate feature of the Ohio child labor laws. The new law not only provides that age and school certificates shall be issued that the child has attended school for the full previous school year and has passed a satisfactory fifth grade test; that children from outside the state working in Ohio shall be subject to the same restrictions that apply to native children, and that adequate documentary proof of the child's age shall be furnished, but includes a provision which, if carried out, will mark a distinct departure in the issuance of employment certificates. It provides that the certificate shall not be issued without the written pledge of the employer to employ the child legally, and also his written agreement to return the certificate to the school authority within two days after the child's leaving his service, stating reasons for such withdrawal or dismissal.

In Virginia the new law makes it unlawful for any person to send or cause to be sent any minor child under 17 years of age to immoral resorts. It is of interest as indicating the awakened public sentiment on this subject.

In Massachusetts four important changes were made in the child labor and compulsory education laws; medical inspection as a precedent to the issuance of working papers to children between 14 and 16 years of age; prohibition of employment under 18 in occupations declared dangerous or injurious by the state board of health; an adult delinquency provision, which penalizes per-

sons who knowingly permit children under 18 to work in street trades in violation of the license regulations, or any other person who knowingly furnishes such children with articles for sale; a penalty upon any person conniving in the forgery of a birth certificate.

Word has just been received from Louisiana that the bill introduced to permit children under 14 to be employed on the stage has been unfavorably reported by the committee. This victory against those who would subject children in theatres to exactions from which other children are protected is chiefly due to Jean Gordon, the state factory inspector.

In Virginia an attempt was made to repeal the law fixing ten hours as the working day for women and children. This was defeated after a heated controversy, and great credit for its defeat is due to the late Beverly B. Mumford, a charter member of the national committee.

It thus appears that the only states having legislative sessions last winter in which no action was taken for the further protection of children were Mississippi and South Carolina. In Mississippi it was believed that it was hazardous at this time to attempt any amendment to the law passed two years ago, and in South Carolina the defeat of the child labor bill was apparently due to its fortunes having been joined with a compulsory education bill. This divided the friends and united the enemies of the measure.

In view of the small number of legislative sessions, the year's record is regarded as remarkable evidence of public interest and gives promise of greater advance next year than has thus far been achieved.

THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMAN.

Over sixty years ago, when the great Italian liberator, Joseph Marzini, made his famous address to the Italian workmen on "The Duties of Man," he said the following:

"Your complete emancipation can only be founded and secured upon the triumph of a principle—the principle of unity of the human family.

"At the present time one-half of the human family—that half from which we seek both inspiration and consolation; that half to which the first education of childhood is entrusted—is, by a singular contradiction, declared civilly, politically and socially unequal, and excluded from the great unity.

"To you who are seeking your own enfranchisement and emancipation in the

name of truth; to ou it belongs to protest on every occasion and by every means against negation of unity.

"The emancipation of woman, then, must be regarded by you as necessarily linked with the emancipation of the workingman. This will give to your endeavor the consecration of a universal truth."

HAD CHILDREN OF HIS OWN.

The Hartford (Conn.) Labor Standard quotes the following remarks of a busi-

ness man of that city who had just visited a tobacco factory in the South: "While I have never borne labor unions any animosity, I have been rather lukewarm relative to their existence. But since my visit to a tobacco factory in Richmond, Va., where I saw women and children working their lives away under the most exacting conditions, I shall henceforth assist and sanction the existence of the unions, if for nothing else than the stand taken against child labor. I have children of my own."

TRADES UNIONS---THEIR FOUNDATION, ACHIEVEMENTS, DANGERS AND PROSPECTS.

DAVID GOLDSTEIN IN CENTRAL BLATT AND SOCIAL JUSTICE.

I.

Trade unions are founded upon the principle that the workmen of each trade have a common interest and that the common interests of one trade are interrelated with those of other trades. Trade unions are grounded upon the recognition that workmen have a common interest with their employers.

Trade unions are founded upon the principle that the interests of labor and capital are unlike though mutual; that these interests of workmen are best advanced in their collective capacity; thus creating the opportunity for meeting their employers in conference for the purpose of entering into trade agreements. When differences arise, as in the nature of human dealings is inevitable, trade unions believe in adjusting those differences by arbitration. Trade unions are not organized for war, but for justice and fellowship. Industrial peace is recognized by trade unions as a condition of welfare for the employers, as well as for the men employed. For industrial disharmony is not alone a detriment to both parties to the controversy, but it necessarily afflicts an unoffending third party, namely, the general public. Hence it is that well-organized trade unions discountenance strikes, seeking first of all other legitimate means of adjusting differences.

The trade unions have, with exceptions here and there, refused to follow such leaders as William D. Haywood, who advises breaking all trade agreements for the purpose of tying up an industry at a moment's notice. Under the able leadership of President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, James Duncan of the Granite Cutters, John Mitchell of the Miners, George W. Perkins of the Cigarmakers, Peter W. Collins of the Electrical Workers, and other officials organized labor, with a few exceptions, has stood by its principles, refusing the idea that there is an irrecon-

cilable class conflict between capital and labor. They repudiate the notion that workmen are bound to take opposite views to their employers on every question. Organized labor does not tolerate the view that the "class war" must continue until the government shall end it—shall "take and hold" all the capital now in private hands.

Carroll D. Wright, ever a good friend of the wage-earners, gave it as his conviction that the great Encyclical of Leo XIII, upon "The Condition of the Working Classes," gives "the foundation for the proper study of social science in this country." Permit me to quote from this historic document:

"So irrational and so false is this view (that class is naturally hostile to class), that the direct contrary is the truth. Just as the symmetry of the human frame is the resultant of the disposition of the bodily members, so in a State is it ordained by nature that these two classes should dwell in harmony and agreement, and should, as it were, groove into one another, so as to maintain the balance of the body politic. Each needs the other: Capital can not do without Labor, nor Labor without Capital."

This is, thanks to the conservative leaders, the attitude generally taken by the trade unions of our country.

We recognize the fact that capital is of primary importance within the world of commerce. In the operation of an industry the means of production is of primary importance, while labor power is secondary in order but equally necessary. Equity demands that the owner of capital shall receive a just return for his investment. We recognize the fact that organizing and directive ability is necessary to an industrial process and that therefore the organizer and director of an industry is entitled to a reward commensurate with his ability. And we fully recognize the fact that an industrial process could not be set up nor operated

without the labor of the workmen. Consequently equity demands that workmen who sell their labor power are entitled to a full return for the labor which they perform. In apt phrase we have flung our conviction to the winged winds. Our just demand is: "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work."

Trade unions act upon the principle that the single workman is at a disadvantage when bargaining for the sale of his labor power. Hence, organization; in order to lessen the competition of workingman against workingman for an opportunity to work; in order to carry into effect their demand for a fair wage; in order to guard against unscrupulous employers relative to the conditions of labor. Collective bargaining for the sale of labor power is the very heart of the trade unions' power.

From the fall of our first parents mankind has eaten his bread in the sweat of his brow. Labor is hard, not easy—only to him who works with a good will. To live without labor is not within man's province here on earth. All we can do is to make more agreeable the conditions under which we labor, and to see to it that we receive an equitable return for our efforts, a just wage. This is the rational history of trade unions.

History informs us that trade unions are not a modern invention. Their predecessors, the guilds centuries ago, did a great work in elevating labor to a rightful place of dignity. Even in the days of imperial Rome associations of workmen were a working force within the body politic. They were indeed not free, nor was the dignity of labor acknowledged. Only by a special decree of the Senate or the Emperor could they exist. For in pagan days it was considered to be beneath the dignity of free citizens to labor. In pre-Christian days the workingmen were veritable cattle, and the badge of their slavery was the dress of their craft. In the opening lines of Julius Caesar Shakespeare has stamped this fact of history upon the popular mind. To quote:

"Hence home, you idle creatures, get you home;

Is this a holiday? What, know you not, Being mechanical, you ought not to walk, Upon a laboring day, without the sign Of your profession? Speak—what trade art thou?

Citizen—Why, sir, a carpenter.

Marullus—Where is thy leather apron, and thy rule?

What dost thou with thy best apparel on?"

By Christianity labor was elevated to its rightful place of dignity. The apostles were nearly all laborers; while Christ himself chose the part of the carpenter.

"Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary?" Inquired the doubters of His

day, hoping to discredit His mission, just as the idle rich of today to pass over the truth that God is no respecter of persons.

Organizations of workingmen were greatly promoted during the centuries of Christian rule, while there was no serious interference with their proposals and practices on the part of the civil power. This is evidenced by the great craft guilds, 30,000 of which existed in England alone during those ages which so many people still imagine are rightly styled dark.

Dark days, indeed, fell upon the guilds when the sometime beloved Bluff Hal had become the Bluebeard of England. And yet darker ones during the reign of Edward VI, when the great colleges, the six or seven hundred monasteries, the five hundred hospitals and the common lands were confiscated, for the guilds were deprived of their freedom. Workingmen's organizations, so necessary to safeguard the economic interests of the poor, languished and died. The workmen were pauperized, while death was the punishment of thousands who were found guilty of vagrancy.

For nearly 250 years after the days of Merrie England, the British workmen suffered oppression from the powers in control of political and economical affairs. Poverty and pauperism were rampant. It was considered a criminal offense to form an association for the protection and advancement of the interests of the wage-earners. Labor unions were absolutely prohibited until the year 1824, when, thanks to the determination of good men and true trade unions were legalized in England. For our own part lovers of liberty here today may well recall that it was from the forefathers of this dear land that we in America have inherited freedom. We may well, in view of these green hills, cast back a grateful thought to Ethan Allen of Vermont, who was great among great men, for the part he played in giving to this nation, still young, the glorious gift of civil liberty. May we do our full part in its preservation.

The trade unions recognize the fact that the right to private property is the bed-rock of commerce. That the commercial wage is one form of private property. That from a wage a capital may be accumulated, just as in primitive times a capital was accumulated by the cultivation of the soil, just as today a capital is accumulated by harnessing the finer forces of nature. Our trade unions will not tolerate the attempt of their enemies without or within their ranks to commit the organizations to the attempt to abolish private property. In its own practical way of standing for the inviolable right to private property, by its motto and its acts, the trade union has a deeper reason for the defense of private

property, which is declared by its demand for a "living wage." Our enemies claim that the monogamic family is the creature of private property. Trade unions will not tolerate this notion, while we insist that private property is necessary to the support of the family.

The trade unions recognize the man as the head, the provider, of the family. We demand that the man shall receive a living wage, and by a living wage trade unions understand, enough money to support his wife and his children and himself in a becoming fashion. The living wage—the family wage—shall be sufficient to establish a home with its modern comforts, and to give his children educational opportunities suited to the requirements of our times. Moreover the living wage demanded is sufficiently large to enable a man to lay aside enough to provide for accidents to the family, sickness, old age and a respectable care of the dead.

It is the principle of the living wage as the economic support of the family, which separates the trade unionist proper from the socialist trade union pretender. Unfortunately the pretender is constantly working in our midst. He would overthrow all our national institutions. The trade unionist stands for the living wage. The Socialist stands for the individual wage. Or purpose is to maintain the family as the economic unit of society. Our enemies aim to make the individual the economic unit of society. The trade unionist believes the parents to be the natural protectors of their children and that a living wage—a family wage—is necessary for their adequate upbringing. The Socialist believes that the State should be the protector of the child; and therefore he aims by the introduction of the individual wage to overthrow all those institutions which the trade unions are organized to sustain and to advance. Once established, an economic equality of men and women would drive all the women into the public industries, for the wage would only be enough to support the individual, not the family, and then the children would be rocked in the cradles of the State. This clamor for economic equality looks innocent, perhaps, but its design is as dark as hell.

The living wage—the family wage—as against the economic equality of the sexes is one of our union's brightest jewels, it should be guarded as the apple of the eye. For if private property is denied, and the economic equality of men and women established commerce is doomed, and civilization is doomed. Some day, not far distant, every true American will pay tribute to organized labor that it has enforced as best it could the right to private property in the form of the living wage. While every work-

man of sound sense, and true moral vision, will see the necessity of joining the union of his craft, not as a mere personal advantage, but for the defense of the nation.

Having shown that the principles upon which trade unionism is based are entirely sound from both the moral and economic points of view, it is easy to show that their existence is justified by their achievements.

For in the matter of data the tree is to be judged by the fruit it bears. Not being evil in their results unions are not justly condemned, even though much abuse is heaped upon them by their enemies. The truth is that organized labor has stimulated the hope of the toiler—made the outlook of those who bear the burden of the world lighter; organized labor has made the material prospects for a living more hopeful to the poor; organized labor has made the relationship of man to man less barbarian and more Christian; organized labor has been a potent factor in the upbuilding of civil society; organized labor is a staunch defender of civil liberty. So it is that trade unions are warranted in calling for the approbation of all men and women who believe that the good tree should be cultivated and made to bear fruit more abundantly. What, then, are the achievements of trade unions? Time would not indeed permit me even to name their good works in full. Volumes could be written upon the work the trade unions have accomplished, for the good of their own membership and for the general welfare of society. I shall enumerate a few only.

The trade unions have lifted up the unskilled as well as the skilled workmen. For it is the unskilled worker who is most at the mercy of the unscrupulous capitalist who believes he has the right to hire his men for as low a price for as long hours, under as poor conditions as he may without any regard to the natural right of his employes to a living wage—without any recognition that he is his brother's keeper. Throughout the country in the industrial centers trade unions have established the collective instead of the individual system of bargaining. Hence, all men in these several crafts, the unorganized as well, have the benefits of the unions' strength behind them.

Trade unions have established a minimum wage in those places where they have sufficient power. This power is only limited by the neglect, to put it mildly, of those men who work at these crafts, but do not join the unions; and by unwise frittering away of the unions' power by radical leaders.

On the whole, with the increase in the membership of the trade unions, there has been a decrease in the number of the power of the unions becomes the

greater the feeling of responsibility becomes, hence the greater is the effort to settle all grievances by conferences—by conciliation—by arbitration; strikes being the last resort. This spirit has been greatly encouraged by conservative trade union leaders who have helped to establish such organizations as the National Civic Federation. Hundreds of strikes have been averted and hundreds of trade agreements have been established between employer and their employees through the good offices of the National Civic Federation, which the general public have no knowledge whatever of.

Truly it is unfortunate that the newspapers print only the calamities that take place from day to day. The afflictions and sensations are set down in bold type—while the good works that are done get only a stickful, if they get any notice at all.

We all know of the Philadelphia car strike; of the riots that resulted from the interference of an indignant public; of the rowdy element who worked havoc to discredit the trade unions in the eyes of the general public. But how many of us knew as the time the strike was going on that the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees had 125 written agreements with railway corporations in various parts of the country, which contained clauses whereby all differences were to be submitted to arbitrators for adjustment?

Under these trade agreement policies the railway employees work shorter hours than ever before at increased wages. Last month, President Mahon, of the Railway Men's Union, reports that since the first of January last the wages of 32,030 members of 55 locals of his association have been advanced \$1,343,840, or an annual average of about \$42 each. Think what these benefits mean to the wives and children of railway employees? Think, too, what this increased purchasing power means to the prosperity

of the merchant class of our cities, though this is due to the efforts of but one organization during the past seven months.

The International Typographical Union (under the able leadership of President Lynch) has been able to advance the wages of its members, while at the same time the hours of labor were reduced to 8 per day. When the Mergenthaler typesetting machine was introduced pure and simple unionists were informed by Socialist printers that the end of the typesetter's prosperity had come. That every machine, doing the work of five men, would send four men into the streets clamoring for the one man's job. The machine has long been installed in nearly every newspaper office in the country, but statistical evidence proves that the army of the unemployed in this typographical craft has not increased. Quite to the contrary of the prediction the typos have received an increase in their wages since the machine was introduced. The union has, too, established a uniform 8-hour day, while in many localities in which their members work upon newspapers exclusively the 42-hour week or 7-hour a day rule has been long in force.

Not behind in substantial achievement is the Granite Cutters' International Union. You have many of these members employed in Caledonia and Washington Counties of this State. In 1900 this union established a universal 8-hour day. And General Secretary James Duncan informed me a few days ago that the wages of his fellow-craftsmen has been increased about 25 per cent since the 8-hour day was inaugurated.

By following the advice of the conservative leaders which they have had the good sense to vote into office, the Granite Cutters have established a system of trade agreements which has made strikes and lockouts very uncommon throughout the entire craft, while by peaceful negotiations the conditions of toil have been very greatly improved.

TRADES UNIONS.

Fosters education and uproots ignorance.

Shortens hours and lengthens life.

Raises wages and lowers usury.

Increases independence and decreases dependence.

Develops manhood and balks tyranny. Establishes fraternity and discourages selfishness.

Reduces prejudice and induces liberality.

Enlarges society and eliminates classes.

Creates right and abolishes wrong.

Lightens toil and brightens man.

Cheers the home and fireside and makes the home better.

All wage-workers should be union men. Their progress is limited only by them that hold aloof. Get together—agitate, educate, and do.

Don't wait until tomorrow—tomorrow never comes.

Don't wait for some one else to start; start it yourself.

Don't harken to the indifferent; wake them up.

Don't think it impossible—two million organized workers prove different.

Don't weaken; persistence wins.

RECORD VOTE FOR AND AGAINST LABOR.

Roll Call of Congressmen in the House of Representatives by States on the Hughes Amendment.

The House of Representatives had before it the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill which contained an appropriation of \$200,000 for the prosecution of the criminal corporations and trusts, when Congressman Hughes of New Jersey offered the following addition:

"Provided further, That no part of this money shall be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours, or bettering the conditions of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof NOT IN ITSELF UNLAWFUL."

The following is the record vote of the members of the House of Representatives on June 23, 1910, on the Hughes Amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill:

The Representatives recorded as voting "aye" voted against the interests of labor and in favor of the motion to strike the Hughes Amendment from the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

The Representatives recorded as voting "nay" voted in favor of labor and for the purpose of retaining the Hughes Amendment in the Sundry Civil Bill.

Those who voted "aye" voted against Labor's rights.

Those who voted "nay" voted for Labor's rights.

The Representatives recorded in the column "not voting," and the others who answered "present," should give a satisfactory explanation to their constituents because of their failure to be recorded as voting either one way or the other.

Alabama.

Aye—

Nay—Burnett, Craig, Dent, Heflin, Richardson, Underwood.

Not Voting—Clayton, Taylor, G. W. Hobson answered "Present."

Arkansas.

Aye—

Nay—Floyd, Macon, Oldfield, Robinson. Not Voting—Cravens, Reid, Wallace.

California.

Aye—Englebright, Knowland, McLachlan, Needham, Smith, S. C.

Nay—Hayes.

Not Voting—Kahn, McKinlay.

Colorado.

Aye—

Nay—Martin, Rucker, A. W., Taylor, E. Not Voting—

Connecticut.

Aye—Henry, E. S., Higgins, Hill, Tilson.

Nay—

Not Voting—Sperry.

Delaware.

Aye—Heald.

Nay—

Not Voting—

Florida.

Aye—

Nay—Mays.

Not Voting—

F. Clark and Sparkman answered "Present."

Georgia.

Aye—

Nay—Adamson, Bell, Edwards, Hardwick, Howard, Hughes, J. A., Roddenberry.

Not Voting—Brantley, Livingston.

Bartlett and Lee answered "Present."

Idaho.

Aye—Hamer.

Nay.

Not Voting.

Illinois.

Aye—Boutell, Chapman, Foss, Geo. E., Fuller, Graff, Lowden, McKinley, McKinney, Madden, Mann, Prince, Sterling, Thistlewood.

Nay—Foster, M. D., Gallagher, Graham, J. M., Lundin, McDermott, Rainey, Rodenberg, Sabath, Wilson.

Not Voting—Moxley, Snapp.

Indiana.

Aye—Barnard, Crumpacker.

Nay—Adair, Cline, Cox, Cullop, Dixon, Korbly, Morrison, Moss, Rauch.

Not Voting—Barhart, Boehne.

Iowa.

Aye—Good, Hull, J. A. T., Pickett, Smith, W. I.

Nay—Hubbard, E. H., Kendall, Woods.

Not Voting—Dawson, Haugen, Jamieson, Kennedy, C. A.

Kansas.

Aye—Anthony, Calderhead, Madison, Miller, Reeder, Scott.

Nay—Murdock.

Not Voting—Campbell.

Kentucky.

Aye—Sherley.

Nay—Helm, Johnson, B., Thomas, R. Y. Not Voting—Bennett, Cantrell, Edwards, Langley, Rhinock, Stanley.

James answered "Present."

Louisiana.

Aye—
 Nay—Pujo, Ransdell, Watkins, Wick-
 life.
 Not Voting—Broussard, Estopinal, Gil-
 more.

Maine.

Aye—Guernsey.
 Nay—
 Not Voting—Allen, Burleigh, Swasey.

Maryland.

Aye—
 Nay—Covington, Kronmiller.
 Not Voting—Gil, J., Mudd, Pearre, Tal-
 bott.

Massachusetts.

Aye—Ames, Gardner, A. P., Gillette,
 Lawrence, McCall, Roberts, Washburn,
 Weeks.
 Nay—Greene, Kelleher, O'Connell.
 Not Voting—Foss, Peters.
 Tirrell answered "Present."

Michigan.

Aye—Denby, Diekema, Dodds, Fordney,
 Gardner, W., Hamilton, Loud, McLaugh-
 lin, Smith, S. W.
 Nay.
 Not Voting—McMorran, Townsend,
 Young.

Minnesota.

Aye—Nye, Stevens, F. C., Tawney, Vol-
 stead.
 Nay—Davis, Hammond.
 Not Voting—Lindbergh, Miller, Steen-
 ersoon.

Mississippi.

Aye—
 Nay—Bowers, Candler, Collier, Sisson,
 Spight.
 Not Voting—Byrd, Dickson, Humph-
 reys, B. G.

Missouri.

Aye—Bartholdt, Coudrey, Crow, Elvins,
 Morgan, C. H.
 Nay—Alexander, Booher, Borland,
 Clark, Dickinson, Gill, Hamlin, Rucker,
 W. W.
 Not Voting—Lloyd, Murphy, Shackle-
 ford.

Montana.

Aye—Pray.
 Nay—
 Not Voting—

Nebraska.

Aye—Kinkaid, M. P.
 Nay—Maguire.
 Not Voting—Hinshaw, Hitchcock, Lat-
 ta, Norris.

Nevada.

Aye—Bartlett.
 Nay—
 Not Voting.

New Hampshire.

Aye—Currier, Sulloway.
 Nay—
 Not Voting.

New Jersey.

Aye—Gardner, J. J., Howell, B. F.,
 Loudenslager, Parker, Wiley.
 Nay—Hughes, W., Kinkead, E. F.
 Not Voting—Fowler, Hamill, Wood.

New York.

Aye—Alexander, Bennett, Bradley,
 Calder, Cocks, Draper, Durey, Dwight,
 Fassett, Knapp, Law, Malby, Millington,
 Olcott, Parsons, Payne, Simmons, South-
 wick.
 Nay—Driscoll, Fish, Goldfogle, Goul-
 den, Havens, Sulzer.
 Not Voting—Andrews, Conry, Driscoll,
 M. E., Fairchild, Fitzgerald, Foelker,
 Fornes, Harrison, Lindsay, Riordan,
 Vreeland, Willett.
 Young answered "Present."

North Carolina.

Aye—Cowles, Page.
 Nay—Pou, Thomas, C. R.
 Not Voting—Godwin, Grant, Kitchin,
 Morehead, Small, Webb.

North Dakota.

Aye.
 Nay—
 Not Voting—Gronna, Hanna.

Ohio.

Aye—Cassidy, Cole, Goebel, Howland,
 Johnson, A. R., Longworth, Taylor, E.
 L., Thomas, W. A.
 Nay—Anderson, Denver, Sharp, Sher-
 wood, TouVelle.
 Not Voting—Ansberry, Ashbrook, Cox,
 Hollingsworth, Joyce.
 Douglas, Keifer and J. Kennedy an-
 swered "Present."

Oklahoma.

Aye—Creagor, McGuire, Morgan, D. T.
 Nay—Carter.
 Not Voting.
 Ferris answered "Present."

Oregon.

Aye—Ellis, Hawley.
 Nay—
 Not Voting—

Pennsylvania.

Aye—Barchfeld, Barclay, Bates, Bing-
 ham, Burke, Cooper, Dalzell, Foulkrod,
 Graham, W. H., Griest, Langham, Mc-
 Creary, Moon, R. O., Pratt, Wanger,
 Wheeler.
 Nay—Focht, Nichols, Palmer, A. M.,
 Reynolds, Rothermel, Wilson.
 Not Voting—Butler, Cook, Garner,
 Huff, McHenry, Moore, Olmstead, Pel-
 mer, H. W., Tener.

Lafean answered "Present."

Rhode Island.

Aye—Sheffield.
 Nay—
 Not Voting—Capron.

South Carolina.

Aye—
 Nay—Aiken, Ellerbe, Finley, Lever,
 Patterson.
 Not Voting—Johnson, J. T., Legare.

South Dakota.

Aye—Burke.
 Nay—
 Not Voting—Martin.

Tennessee.

Aye—
 Nay—Austin, Byrns, Garrett, Gordon,
 Houston, Hull, C., Simms.
 Not Voting—Brownlow, Moon.
 Padgett answered "Present."

Texas.

Aye—
 Nay—Beall, Burgess, Burleson, Dies,
 Garner, Gillespie, Hardy, Henry, R.,
 Moore, Randall, Sheppard, Smith, W. R.,
 Stephens, J. H.
 Not Voting—Gregg, Slayden.

Utah.

Aye—Howell, J.
 Nay—
 Not Voting—

Vermont.

Aye—Foster, Plumley.
 Nay—
 Not Voting—

Virginia.

Aye—Slomp.
 Nay—Hay, Jones, Lamb, Saunders,
 Turnbull.
 Not Voting—Flood, Glass, Maynard.
 Carlin answered "Present."

Washington.

Aye—Humphrey, W. E., McCredie.
 Nay—Poindexter.
 Not Voting—

West Virginia.

Aye—Gaines, Hubbard, W. P., Sturgiss,
 Woodyard.
 Nay.
 Not Voting—Hughes, J. A.

Wisconsin.

Aye—Davidson, Esch, Kuesterman.
 Nay—Cary, Cooper, Lenroot, Nelson,
 Stafford.
 Not Voting—Morse, Weisse.
 Kopp answered "Present."

Wyoming.

Aye—
 Nay—
 Not Voting—Mondell.

List of Representatives Especially Antagonistic.

The following Representatives are members of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. They made no effort too advance the bills advocated by labor or the amendment to the anti-trust law, and they opposed all efforts to report out a bill granting relief from the injunction abuse:

Judiciary Committee.

Parker of New Jersey, Sterling of Illinois, Moon of Pennsylvania, Diekma of Michigan, Malby of New York, Higgins of Connecticut, Goebel of Ohio, Denby of Michigan, Howland of Ohio, Nye of Minnesota, Sheffield of Rhode Island.

The following are members of the Committee on Labor, House of Representatives, who have steadily opposed reporting out the Eight-Hour Bill, which has been before this committee for years:

Labor Committee.

Gardner of New Jersey, Bartholdt of Missouri, Vreeland of New York, Madison of Kansas, Taylor of Ohio, Smith of California, Hawley of Oregon.

The following are members of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, of the House of Representatives, and who have opposed the seamen in their efforts to have enacted remedial measures in their behalf:

Merchant Marine Committee.

Humphrey of Washington, Henry of Connecticut, Fairchild of New York, Foulkard of Pennsylvania, Sturgiss of West Virginia, Simmons of New York, Barchfeld of Pennsylvania.

The votes of Congressmen as shown in this pamphlet are republished from the Congressional Record, the official publication of Congress, and will be found on pages 9223—4, of June 23, 1910.

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PLAN LABOR COURT.

The Congestion of Population Commission of New York City, in its consideration of the varied topics over which it is dividing its attention, has evolved a plan for the establishment of a municipal commission for the arbitration of local labor troubles. The author of the plan is John J. Flynn, chairman of the Commission's sub-committee on labor and

wages. Mr. Flynn outlined his plan as follows:

"If high enough wages are not paid to enable workers to maintain a good standard of living in New York City, the worker and his family are apt to become charges upon public or private charity. The total estimated cost of public and private charity in New York City is now

about \$35,000,000 annually, of which the city spends about \$15,000,000. To provide enough hospitals and institutions to furnish proper relief to the poor the city should spend \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 a year.

"Most of the poverty in the city is caused by low wages, lack of employment, lack of training on the part of the workers and insanitary tenements and work places. The city has to pay the cost resulting from these conditions.

"Only about one-fifth of the workers in the city belong to unions, the great majority of the clerks, employes in department stores, recent immigrants and casual laborers not being members of any union. It is important from the city's point of view—that is, to conserve the health and efficiency of the workers of the city—that all should be protected in respect to their conditions of labor.

"The labor unions of the city have accomplished great good in securing better conditions for their members. It has been proved throughout the civilized world that the individual workman can not secure these conditions by himself

and that unions or the principle of collective bargaining is necessary to protect the workman from exploitation. Most of the strikes in New York City have had the object of securing recognition of the union or the closed shop, a living wage, reasonable hours, proper sanitary conditions in workshops and immunity from unjust discrimination and harassing treatment of workers.

"To secure what government should insure to the workers, whether organized or unorganized, the workers have gone on strikes, which have every year been costly in the loss of human life, bodily injury to hundreds, interruption and dislocation of business and loss of wages and business aggregating man millions of dollars every year in the city, besides engendering bitterness between employers and workers.

"This has been inevitable with the present lack of an authoritative body to act as an intermediary between the workers and employers and to give adequate publicity to the actual conditions—a publicity which would be a great corrective of existing evils."

THE PRACTICAL TRADE UNIONISM OF THE CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE.

(From American Federationist.)

Bloomington, Ill., September, 1910.

The great strike of the cloak and skirt makers of New York City, which began on July 7th and closed two months later, was as clear-cut a demonstration of the practical effectiveness of the trade union movement to better the condition of the wage-workers as has ever taken place in the history of the labor movement in this or any other country.

Two months prior to the strike the trade was practically unorganized, there being only a very few thousand members in the city. When the strike began, the union within two months had been increased to about 60,000 members. The demands of the union covered not only the question of an increase of wages, but also contained demands for the redress of certain grievances which had become intolerable. The people who operate machines had to pay for the power which was used to operate them. The demand was made that this should cease. Many of the employes had to leave deposits to cover the alleged breakage of machinery, poor work, etc. This they demanded should be stopped. In some cases, members of the union had to furnish the silk or cotton thread with which to do their work. They demanded that all material should be furnished which was necessary to perform their usual labor. Some work was still being made in the homes of the people. They demanded a redress of this

grievance and that all work must be made in the factories. In the factories, sub-contracting existed in no small degree, the contractor receiving a large wage and those who really did the work being all the year round very near the verge of starvation. The union demanded that their members should not be required to work in any but sanitary shops. In most of the trades there had been no real limitation to the hours of labor. The union demanded that a week's work should consist of forty-eight hours. In addition to this, the demand was made for somewhere near a 30 per cent increase on an average in wages.

When the final settlement was had, complete victory was secured as to the abatement of all the grievances complained of. The increase in wages will amount to about 25 per cent. The hours of labor will be probably made forty-nine per week.

This contest was remarkable in several of its features, the most remarkable I have ever known, though I have been in the trade union movement forty years. With 60,000 on strike, representing with their families from three to four hundred thousand people, there were practically no scabs out of the entire number. The few non-unionists who were secured came largely from other cities, and a very few remained at work when the strike was first called. But the best information that we are able to get indicated that at the end of eight weeks there were considerably less than 500 non-unionists employed in shops where the 60,000 went

out. If any craft or calling can show a record to beat this, I don't know where it is to be found.

The enthusiasm of both the Hebrews and the Italians, who together composed the entire number of people who were involved in the contest, was a revelation to me, so far as these people are concerned. I never saw anything equal to it. Their willingness to starve rather than go back to work was something marvelous.

Nearly everyone in New York, except the manufacturers who employed these people, were in sympathy with the efforts of the cloak and skirt makers to get better conditions, and it is also true that a large number of the manufacturers were also willing to concede better conditions, perfectly willing, as they knew it was an absolute necessity in order that the people should live.

It is impossible for me to give credit to all who are entitled to credit in connection with this great strike. The President, Brother Rosenberg, worked with the greatest diligence and earnestness to near the point of physical prostration. Brother Dyche, Brother Pollykopf, Brother Bloch, Brother Zimmerman, Brother Martin, and a great many more, too numerous for me to mention, officers of the union, did not spare themselves in the least to bring about victory.

I feel in duty bound to mention one or two things that had much to do with the success of the contest which were somewhat outside the union. The Hebrew paper in New York, entitled Forward, did heroic work in the interest of the people on strike. It raised a very large sum of money through contributions to assist the people, without which some would probably have starved to death. This was a great factor in keeping up the contest. The attorney for the union, Mr. Meyer London, is deserving of the highest credit for his services in connection with the strike. His devotion to the cause of his clients I have never seen equalled by any attorney in my life. He sacrificed not only his time and his money, but at times it seemed as though he was to sacrifice his standing at the bar in the city of New York. He didn't hesitate a minute when he saw which way duty called and he could be of service to the strikers.

To Mr. Brandies, of Boston, and to Judge Marshall, of New York, who interested themselves in trying to bring about a settlement, is also due credit. And there were a great many other men who took an active interest in trying to bring about a settlement whose names I will not undertake to mention.

I believe there can be no question but that the victory won by the cloak and skirt makers was the greatest ever won in a single industrial engagement by men or women in any part of the world. It

opens up to them an opportunity of building one of the greatest trade unions in North America. And if the enthusiasm of the Hebrews and Italians which was manifested in the strike has practical continuity, the result will be a union that can and will be something of an example to all trade unionists on this continent.

I can, so far as I am concerned, only express my sincere regards and my deep appreciation of the kindness and consideration with which I was treated during the two months I was in New York City connected with this great controversy.

EIGHT MILLION UNION LABELS.

**Partial Report Made to Secretary Tracy
By the Trade Unions Shows Gratifying Increase in Number.**

Thomas F. Tracy of the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor states that the year just passed has been a very satisfactory one to the label trades, and that the future is brighter than ever before. Demands have been heavier for the products of union men and women, and he feels satisfied that the demand will continue to grow in volume.

Some time ago Mr. Tracy sent out a circular to the label trades requesting information as to the increased demand for union labels during the year past, and of those organizations replying to date, six in number, an increase is shown of more than eight millions in favor of the "little joker." As there are almost a hundred trades and crafts using a button, card or label in his organization, it is safe to estimate that the increase will easily reach twelve millions.

Secretary Tracy is jubilant over the splendid showing made by his department and he states that the label campaign for this year will be vigorously pushed and expects to double the showing made the previous year.

A smile is often forced over our otherwise staid countenance when listening to the ravings of suspended members in relating their troubles with their union, the slurs and half-made charges of gross neglect of duty and graft that the officers of some particular local that suspended them are guilty of, and all because they did not break the laws of the International or Local Union to give them something they were not entitled to.

And upon investigation I find that they are the ones that were forced into the union and were always on the verge of suspension and always belong to that class of members called "knockers." But some men are not satisfied at being at the bottom of the ladder of manhood, but try to get further down.—Exchange.

PRESIDENT SAMUEL GOMPERS.

(Washington Herald, Sept. 13, 1910.)

Samuel Gompers harked back to the years of his own youth, spent in the sweatshops of the New York East Side, last night, in a heart-to-heart talk to the convention of the Maryland and District Federation of Labor.

With tears trickling down his cheeks, and his voice trembling with genuine emotion, he declared the victory of the unorganized cloakmakers in the recent strike in Manhattan is the greatest triumph for labor in the history of the world.

He moved the union men to storms of applause that swept across the hall, at the Eagles' Home, Sixth and E streets, again and again, when he pictured the battle between labor and capital that convulsed New York for nine weeks. Drawing upon his boyhood days and his observations during the strike, he gave a graphic description of the dramatic incidents that led to a compromise that does away with the sweat shop in New York for all time.

In every word of his speech, in the intonation of every phrase, there was a ring of triumph. He asserted that the American Federation of Labor sent their best organizer and best brains to Gotham to help the striking garment workers, who were not affiliated with any union.

When President Gompers walked into the hall, the orchestra played the "Star Spangled Banner," and a casual observer might have imagined President Taft had arrived. He was greeted with tumults of cheering.

"If ever there was a strike that was justified by the suffering of an oppressed class of people, the cloakmakers' strike in New York was the one," he said.

"I can not attempt to picture to you the life led by those people of the sweat shops before they resolved to throw off the yoke that bound them to the ceaseless treadmill.

"It is sufficient to say that they left those towering factories of the East Side at 10 o'clock each night with great bundles of clothing on their heads, and until 2 or 2:30 in the morning in the crowded tenements they worked with their wives, their daughters, and their sons, that they might report at their factories the next morning at 6 o'clock with their tasks done.

"That was the life they led. When they resolved to have better hours and more pay, the American Federation of Labor sent its best organizers to their aid. And when that glorious victory came, just a day before our Labor Day, the death knell of the sweat shop, at least in that industry, was sounded for all time.

"And yet there are those who charge

us of the unions with selfishness, with caring for nothing save our own affairs."

President Gompers characterized the Federation as a "much misunderstood and much misrepresented" body. Instead he said, it is working constantly for the common good, regardless of sect, creed, or politics.

TYPICAL TRADE UNION SENTIMENT.**SECRETARY FRANK MORRISON.**

(Dedication Labor Temple, Pittsburg, Labor Day, 1910.)

So all along the line wherever labor unions secure through legislation and through organization, improved conditions, they find the representatives of the great corporate interests using the Congress of the United States, the State legislatures, and the courts for the purpose of preventing the members of the unions securing improved conditions, and to assist in their efforts to destroy the conditions that the labor unions have brought about through years of organized effort.

The question is: How long will the people take kindly to the acts of these great corporate bodies? Is it possible in this enlightened age for the great majority of the people to be held in subjection for all time, by and through the power these great corporate bodies possess to manipulate the Congress of the United States, the legislatures of the various States, and who use the Federal and State courts for their nefarious purposes? I say that it is not possible. I feel today that the tide has turned, that the fight that labor organizations started in 1906 through their appeal to Congress for the adoption of labor measures and the campaign then and there inaugurated to defeat the enemies of the people—the representatives of the trusts—can only result in defeat for our enemies and the inauguration of a truly democratic form of government that will consider human rights of more importance than dividends paid, usually for the purpose of selling watered stock to an unsuspecting public. While I feel that the trusts will succumb to the war that is now being made on them, I was not surprised to read in the September issue of the Pearson Magazine an article by the editor, relative to the splendid fight that is now being made against the trusts, in which the editor says to the readers of the magazine: "If you don't win with ballots, your sons will have to win with bullets."

I am not as pessimistic in regard to the final outcome of the struggle between the trusts and the people as the editor of Pearson's Magazine. I feel that campaign now inaugurated and carried on by the American Federation of Labor will be successful, and through legislation and

the organizations of wage-workers, new conditions will be brought about that will strip the great industrial barons of their power to impose additional burdens upon the workers. I am satisfied that the organized efforts of the workers will be strong enough to bring about a change during our lifetime, and we will pass on to our sons and daughters a Government immeasurably better than the one we received as our heritage.

THE FAIR AND THE UNFAIR.

(By John B. Powell in The Carpenter.)

American industries, the official publication and voice of the National Association of Manufacturers, has, time and again, been challenged by the writer and others to either affirm or deny the logic of certain industrial propositions of deep import and interest to employers and employees and the public in general. But its resort has been, and always will be, to evasion and misstatement, an utter disregard of truth and a shameful insult to the intelligence and refinement of the American people, who really see only a habitual, continuous, cowardly and disreputable course.

When Parry was president of the National Association, the now defunct Industrial Independent was that body's organ. In effort to sustain itself, the paper regularly mailed two printed circulars, both soliciting subscriptions. One was addressed to socialist clubs, the other to manufacturing concerns, capitalists and capitalistic elements.

"My. Parry," said the first circular, "is a believer in full public discussion of all important economic questions. He holds that, if Socialism is right, no harm can come from a thorough examination into arguments for or against it.

"Frankly, the paper will be a staunch defender of the individualistic form of government. We propose to be perfectly fair in discussion of public questions. The Socialists claim their position is invulnerable. We believe there is another side to the story, therefore think the paper will be valuable to socialistic students."

The circular to manufacturers and capitalists is under Mr. Parry's own "Faithfully yours" signature.

"Kindly give your attention," it said, to the "caption, 'The Paper Your Employees Should Read.'"

"Please have this educational proposition brought to the head of your company. It is worthy of the most earnest consideration. The immense growth of the socialistic vote, as evidenced by the last election, points out this necessity."

Let me cite, not for "immediate release," but for "immediate and continuous attention," some instances where

other comparisons may be interestingly drawn.

It is either a logical fact or a "despicable lie"—using a phrase of the Voice—that "reasonable wages for men(and women), and fair conditions to work in," constitute the basis upon which union workers offer their labor.

Give attention to that.

The turpitude of the Voice will be "interesting today, but forgotten tomorrow" if it will show its vaunted friendship for wage earners and courteously, courageously and truthfully answer whether the open shop has a more logical right to have special and exclusive rules and regulations, and be run by its operator or operators, as he or they deem best in interest, than the closed shop establishes and enforces by the will and choice of those who observe its rules and regulations?

Now note this in extenso.

American Industries says—for "immediate release"—that, in the Buck Stove and Range Company case, the cause of the company's refusal to adjust matters to the satisfaction of its union employees was NOT based on our first citation.

In the suit that followed, it is in evidence that the plaintiff, the then president of the company, Mr. J. W. Van Cleave, now deceased, testified the company "had always maintained an open shop," that it was a shop "where both union and non-union men were employed," and that he told those who decided to work only under union condition—such as I cite—that "if they were not satisfied with our (his) rules and shop conditions, they might get other places if they wanted to."

According to the Voice, some one uttered "a despicable lie."

I regret there is reason to look upon the judge who passed upon this case, but whose decision is still without finality, as void of impartial understanding or construction of interchangeable and comparative meanings of certain words of the English language. Furthermore, I believe brainer judges will, at least by indirection, tell him so. But as it appears to me he not only permitted the plaintiff to commit perjury, but legalized that perjury by accepting it as a basis of his decision.

The organ says "The case has been tried in the high courts." It would have been correct had it said in two high courts, for the country is still waiting for the finality.

When the organ said the decision "received the approval of all just citizens, and of the press," I am one to say it uttered "a despicable lie," and I am not relying upon any "forgetfulness," but upon carefully scrap-booked expressions of writers in all lines of eminent intellectuality and sound, solid business.

These expressions appear in daily, weekly, monthly and semi-monthly publications, all of no mean order, all presenting a consensus of opinion that the decision was wanton, malicious, fraught with bias and prejudice and void of logic, reason and law's equity.

Were these writers "unjust citizens?" If so, they certainly belong to "Ananias clubs" and the "undesirable" classes.

Is it traitorous in an employer or an employe to make his own device of contract and employment—isn't that a logical proposition?

The present manager of the Buck Stove and Range Company, through his chosen representatives, the "Stove Founders' National Defense Association," does not seem but appears plainly of the belief that such a course is not traitorous to himself, his company, its employes and the public. He declares, of his own volition, he is "the supreme authority" of his company, is and expects to be in active management of its affairs, and as chairman of its board of directors is the highest official; that every one of his associates will be loyal to his views; that his position—in reference to Organized Labor—is, that it has come to stay for all time to come; that it has a right to be treated wisely and conservatively and upon a friendly basis; that these views and this attitude has always been his, and the feeling and action of every one connected with or speaking for the Buck Stove and Range Company will henceforth be in this direction.

Is he or any one of his associates, or who spoke for him and them or for the Stove Founders' National Defense Association, traitors—Benedict Arnolds?

Yes, in the eyes of American Industries, which says their act of renewing friendly ties with union labor is "utterly the cowardly work of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, and no less a surrender of the firm." But I believe the working masses and the public will give the glad hand to and applaud the Buck Stove and Range Company and condemn the National Association of Manufacturers and its Voice for its base and unrighteous epithets.

Realizing the fact that the judge of one of these high courts resided with me in the same beautiful suburb, attended the same common and intermediate schools, had the same youthful companions and, within a few years of each other, sought an alma mater to train our intellectual powers to serve us through life. The blessing that has come to me has been to use those powers not to enslave but to befriend and uplift the toilers of the land of my birth.

A sneaking cur will bite you unawares. And the meanest coward will bombard you behind your back.

SAFETY, PROGRESS AND JUSTICE

Lies in a Middle Course, Says John Mitchell, Second Vice-President of the A. F. of L.

(Cincinnati Chronicle.)

New York, Sept. 29.—John Mitchell of the National Civic Federation, in an interview today on the conservation of industrial peace, defined his opinion of the best means of selling the industrial unrest existing today. He believes this will pass away when there is full recognition of the right of organization on the part of both labor and capital by which they may work out their inevitable destiny.

He said in discussing the assertion that the interests of capital and labor are identical, as declared in a recent article in the North American Review, "if this were so there would be no chasm between them; and if the interests of labor and capital were irreconcilable, as others contend, any effort to harmonize them would prove futile. I am quite convinced that neither of the foregoing hypotheses will stand the test of close analysis. My judgment is that the interests of labor and capital, although divergent in some respects, are nevertheless reciprocal and interdependent.

"In the search for a panacea to heal the industrial ills against which society so justly complains, many suggestions are made and innumerable remedies proposed. On the one hand are found forces that deny to labor the right of organization on the other hand are forces that work advocating and demanding the abolition of the whole wage system. Between these extremes stands a great army of workman and many employers earnestly striving to find grounds of agreement upon which the rights and obligations of each may be defined and brought into harmony. With all respect to the opinions of others, it seems to me that the path of safety, progress and justice lies in the middle course; in the recognition of the right of organization on the part of both labor and capital, by which and through which these factors in our industrial life may work out their inevitable destiny. The trade agreement, the collective bargain, is the bond between labor and capital; it restores in a large measure the personal relationship, the mutual interest which existed prior to the advent of the factory system. It is an acknowledgment of the interdependence of labor and capital, a recognition of the reciprocal interests of employer and employe. When the right of organization among both workmen and employer is fully recognized and freely conceded, and when these forces adopt the policy of collective bargaining, the day

of the strike and lockout, the boycott and the blacklist will have largely passed away.

"To elucidate in a practical way this view of the relationship between labor and capital, it is necessary to review the activities of these two factors in the field in which their interests are common and to mark the point at which they diverge.

"The employer and the workman are mutually interested in the successful conduct of industry; the profits of the one and the wages of the other obviously are contingent upon it, as both profits and wages must be paid from the earnings of the enterprise in which the capital of the one and the labor of the other are jointly invested. This being true, the workman and the employer are equally concerned in the character of the product which is manufactured and sold by them, just as they are interested equally in good markets and regularity of employment. Having worked in co-operation up to the point of turning out an article that commands a wide and profitable sale, the question of dividing the earnings of their joint efforts presents itself; it is the failure of the attempt to divide to the satisfaction of each these earnings that gives rise to the difference between employers and workmen and forms the basis of the labor problem as we have it today. True, there are many questions of discord apart from those of wages and profits, which result in serious industrial conflicts, but followed back to their source, it will be found that these issues are inseparably related to those of wages and profits. In other words, the demand for a work-day, for healthful, sanitary surroundings, has its origin in the irrepressible desire of the working people for a progressive improvement in their conditions of life and labor.

In early times, when the structure of society was simple, the relationship between employer and workman was vastly different from that existing today. It was not until the invention of machinery, the birth of the factory system, the use of steam, and the application of new processes that the question of the relationship of employer and employed grew more complex and impersonal that new methods became necessary to the proper adjustment of industrial affairs. As step by step industry developed from the stage of the privately owned factory to the firm and corporation, the real employer was moved further and further from personal contact with his employee, the salaried manager took the place once held by the actual employer and the simple friendly relations of early days gave way to the intricate and complex industrial life of this generation.

"Coincident with the development of industry have come the local, national,

and finally the international organizations of labor. These gigantic associations and federations are the inevitable sequence of an industrial development which threatened the subjugation of the individual workman and forced him to merge his interests and his identity with those of his fellow workmen. The momentous change in the status of the workman which accompanied the revolution of industrial processes, transformed the whole problem of labor from the question of production to that of distribution and it is the effort to find an equitable adjustment of the problem of distribution that is taxing the ingenuity of our greatest thinkers and is the cause of the industrial unrest existing today."

TRADE UNION OPTIMISM.

(By George W. Perkins, of the Cigarmakers' International Union, in September "American Federationist.")

In the last ten years the membership of the Cigarmakers' International Union has increased a little over 11,000 members. In the last two years the membership has increased a little over 4,000 members. The hours of labor have remained at eight per day since May 1, 1886. In the last ten years over 20,000 members have received an increase in wages and other improved conditions, such as better stock and improved shop conditions.

The total benefits paid by our international union in 1908 was \$586,255.73. Of this sum, strike benefits took \$32,423.39; sick, \$184,755.69; death and total disability \$220,979.71; out-of-work, \$101,483.50. The balance at close of fiscal year was \$705,960.75. The grand total of our benefits paid in twenty-nine years and two months was \$8,372,733.60.

In the writings and speech of some men of labor I have noticed a vein of pessimistic discouragement which it seems to me is not warranted by facts and conditions as they apply to organized labor today.

It is true that we have received many hard jolts from some courts, some judges, injunctions, judge-made laws, damage suits, etc., and a hostile Congress, within the last few years, but the membership has increased and is still increasing.

It is true that we have been assailed by the National Manufacturers' Association, with its "open shoppers," by a hostile and indifferent press, who have fed the public on half-truths and all of our faults and none of our virtues and splendid work, but what of it? The old timer expects this and remains with undaunted courage, refusing to surrender. And why? He knows the past, he has seen and experienced greater opposition and persecution when he had to fight almost sin-

gle handed, and has seen the movement grow and prosper beneath it.

Thirty-five, forty, and fifty years ago it was held to be a crime to even organize. Members of unions were arrested under alleged conspiracy laws, common laws, and any old law, tried, convicted, and sent to jail for even asking for an increase in wages. They did not wait for a strike in those days; they went after the workers right on the jump.

Formerly organized labor was ignored, humiliated, browbeaten, bulldozed, and its members looked upon as worse than outlaws. Manufacturers' associations existed. Courts, judges, public officials, police, Pinkertons, and the militia were hostile and bitter in their opposition, and the general public looked on with indifference or with approval and satisfaction over the persecution.

Wages were low, hours long, conditions frightful, with no rights for the workers that anybody was bound to, or did, respect.

Despite all of this, the trade union movement has steadily grown in power, strength, usefulness, and numbers, and has the respect and confidence of a large portion of the general public.

The fierce attack we are now undergoing in which courts, judges, Congress, presidents and others have been drawn in and have taken a hand in, is a decided compliment to the stability, worth, effectiveness, and usefulness of the present trade union movement. It justifies our faith in the soundness of the movement, our policies and leadership, and argues well for the future.

The record of the trade union movement which under the severest opposition and relentless persecution has overcome and mastered all obstacles from within and without proves that we will successfully combat and finally master all opposition, regardless of what it may be in the future. It justifies an optimistic outlook and means success. The methods, plans, work and policies of the past, changed only to meet changing conditions, such as experience and ripe judgment may justify it, if adhered to in the future, will surely bring success and the final organization of all workers.

The only danger, and that of a temporary nature, that can overtake us is the impatience, discouragement, and lack of faith in the movement in the minds and hearts of some, caused by the present onslaught.

The same undaunted courage, persistence and determination that has characterized the men of action in the past is still with us and will carry forward the work despite all opposition just as

surely in the future as it has in the past.

The trade union movement has raised wages, shortened the hours of labor, improved the sanitary conditions of the shop, factory and mine, abolished the truck system, decreased diseases, increased the length of life of its members, stood the workers on their feet facing in the right direction and fighting for more, and has accomplished countless other benefits.

The record speaks for itself and proves that the trade union movement is on the right track and justifies optimistic hope and confidence. Faith, honesty, and a rugged determination will carry us on to final success.

THE DEVIL'S WORST DEMON.

In the street of Life, walking in the darkness of the shadow, hungry old Satan was out hunting with his dogs, the little imps of human weakness.

A man came walking through Life's street.

Satan said to one little devil with a bitter face: "Go, get him for me."

Quickly the imp crossed the street, silently and lightly hopped to the man's shoulder. Close in his ear he whispered:

"You are discouraged."

"No," said the man, "I am not discouraged."

"You are discouraged."

The man replied this time, "I do not think I am."

Louder and more decidedly the little imp said again: "I tell you you are discouraged."

The man dropped his head, and replied: "Well, I suppose I am."

The imp hopped back to Satan and said, proudly: "I have got him, he is discouraged."

Another man passed. Again old Satan said, "Get him for me."

The proud little demon of discouragement repeated his tactics.

The first time that he said, "You are discouraged," the man replied emphatically: "No."

The second time the man replied: "I tell you I am not discouraged."

The third time he said, "I am not discouraged. You lie."

The man walked down the street, his head up, going toward the light.

The imp of discouragement returned to his master crestfallen.

"I couldn't get him. Three times I told him he was discouraged. The third time he called me a liar, and that discouraged me."—Chicago Examiner.

OLD AGE PENSION.

(By W. D. Mahon.)

One of the most important questions now before the civilized world is the care of the old and disabled worker, and how important is this question when we consider the conditions under which the worker labors today! With our rapid and improved machinery how early in life he is broken down and forced to join the grand army of the old and disabled. While this question is being considered by the thoughtful people all over the world, the European countries are giving it more consideration than is America. Already the old age pension has been established by a number of foreign nations.

The principles followed by the different nations in establishing the old age pension differ somewhat. A portion of them, however, follow this principle:

First, they contend that a man who gives his life service to any industry or occupation has claims upon that industry to which he has given the brains and brawn of his manhood, and that the industry in his declining years of life owes something toward his support.

Second, they hold that the worker himself is responsible to some extent for providing for his future when old age shall have overtaken him.

Third, they hold that the government, which by his industry and labor has reaped a certain amount of the benefits, owes something towards this man's future when he is unable to protect himself, and upon this theory they have based and outlined a plan of protecting for old age. In the majority of cases they require the industry to which the man belongs to pay at least one-half of the fund necessary to establish the Old Age and Disability Pension.

Fourth, they require the worker in the majority of cases to pay a sum equal to that provided for by the employer or business concern with which he is an employe.

Fifth, the government then arranges, first laws that will fully protect and direct the management of this fund, and second, provide a certain amount to go with and make up the sum total which is to be paid as a pension.

In looking into this question, it seems that France began the discussion of this question first. In 1850 they arranged for voluntary pensions. In 1886 they brought these voluntary pension societies under the administration of the State and since that time have been assisting and protecting them. In 1904, 278,000 persons were paid old age pensions in France. The industries were made to pay a portion while the state paid one-third of the payment. The pensions are old age after fifty years. Invalid pension to those who

are disabled before that period up to the amount of \$240 a year. In cases where the workers have paid into these funds and die before they reach the pension period, the premiums are refunded to the family. France has a special law for the miners which was adopted in 1894. Miners receiving less than \$480 of an annual income have a pension fund to which the workmen and employers each pay one-half. Pensions begin at fifty-five years of age. In case of any controversy there is a commission arranged to decide the disputed points without any cost.

Belgium.

Belgium has a voluntary pension system for all the citizens. This system is based on laws dating from about 1850, and which have been amended and changed up until 1903. In 1906 Belgium paid 8,277 pensions. The premiums were paid by the insured at from \$19.20 to \$26.00 annually. A state subsidy of one-third of that amount is added by the government. The pensions began at the 55th and 66th year in the different industries, amount vary with the age per year up to \$240 to any one person. The invalid pension for those who have become incapacitated before the pension year arrives and where premiums have been paid and death occurs before the person is entitled to the pension, the amount paid in is refunded to the family. Belgium has a compulsory pension system for its miners since 1868 under the form of benefit associations, to which employers, workingmen, state and province contribute. Pensions are paid to disabled miners after a service of thirty to thirty-five years, and widows and orphans of members are granted pensions. There is a commission arranged to decide all disputed questions at a very small cost.

Finland adopted a voluntary old age pension system in 1897.

Germany.

Germany has an invalid old age pension which was first introduced in 1889, and improved in 1899. All wage earners with annual earnings less than \$480 a year are required to be insured, and the Imperial Council extends this insurance to paid employers and persons in household industries. Provision is also made for optional workers and employers not included in the compulsory clause. The invalid pension insurance is effected through organizations covering different territories. These, also are mutual in character and self-governing under the general laws. Special funds are provided for miners and state railway employes. The premiums are paid by employers and employes, one-half each, and the Empire adds twelve dollars annually to each pension paid. The pensions paid are individual pensions for persons incapacitated

for labor after they have paid premiums for two hundred weeks.

Second, old age pensions for members over seventy years of age after having paid premiums twelve hundred weeks.

Third, free treatment, in addition to aid dependent relations in order to prevent incapacity for work.

Fourth, repayment of premiums in case of death and accident if pension has not yet fallen due.

In case of a dispute, it is settled without cost to the parties before an Arbitration Court and an Imperial Insurance Bureau. Both workmen and employers have their representatives on this arbitration.

The statistics of 1906 show that there were forty invalid pensions in Germany; with 14,500,000 insured members. The premiums paid in were \$40,800,000, costing each member \$2.88 per year. \$39,840,000 were paid in pensions. Out of the 15,400,000 workmen, 14,500,000 were insured. Germany is now working at a plan for insuring widows and orphans and to insure the unemployed. Without question Germany leads the world in industrial insurance, and has showed the very opposite to the claims made by those who contend that if the Government was to insure the workers it would interfere with its progress and prosperity. For while Germany has been paying her enormous amount of old age pensions, she has prospered in consequence of the same.

From 1891 to 1907 Germany has paid in invalid pensions \$134,516,870.64.

In old age pensions, \$80,753,370.72.

She has returned premiums because of the person dying before reaching the pension age, \$3,221,401.92.

She has returned premiums because of accidents, \$41,088.24.

In medical care she has spent \$13,389,219.28.

In round numbers Germany has spent in her old age and invalid pensions from 1885 to 1907, \$360,000,000.00, and her reports show that the country was never more prosperous than she has been during the time that she has been taking care of her old and invalid workers, and so successful has the scheme been that, I repeat, that she is now arranging for pensions for widows and orphans and providing a fund to take care of the unemployed workmen during depressed and out-of-work times.

What a lesson this is to the world; what a lesson it should teach America, this land in which we claim to lead the world in all acts of civilization. Would it not be well for our Congress and different State legislatures to take a leaf out of Germany's book.

In my next letter I will call attention to the old age pension systems of Great Britain and Austria.

ENTHUSIASM.

Enthusiasm is the greatest business asset in the world. It beats money and power and influence. Single-handed the enthusiast convinces and dominates where the wealth accumulated by a small army of workers would scarcely raise a tremor of interest. Enthusiasm tramples over prejudice and opposition, spurns inaction, storms the citadel of its object and, like an avalanche, overwhelms and engulfs all obstacles. It is nothing more nor less than faith in action. Faith and initiative rightly combined remove mountainous barriers and achieve the unheard-of and miraculous. Set the germ of enthusiasm afloat in your plant, in your office, or on your farm; carry it in your attitude and manner; it spreads like contagion and influences every fibre of your industry before you realize it; it begets and inspires effects you did not dream of; it means increase in production and decrease in costs; it means joy and pleasure and satisfaction to your workers; it means life, real and virile; it means spontaneous bedrock results—the vital things that pay dividends.—Henry Chester.

THE KNOCKER.

(Shinkle Weaver.)

Of all the birds that fly the air, of fish that swim the deep;
Of all the beasts that roam the field, or slimy snakes that creep;
Of all the insects that ever lived, of vermin great and small.
The "knocker," though in human form, is the meanest of them all.
We may watch the prowling thief and nightly wanderer,
But who can stop that coward's mouth, that low, mean slanderer?
He shouts abroad his coward darts, the worst that ever flew;
He needs but courage or the power, to use the dagger, too;
I'd rather tread with naked feet where prickly thorns are flung;
Would rather wear a convict's chain than own a knocker's tongue.
It's bitterer than the bitterest gall; it's sharper than the briar,
And the meanest thing that God looks upon must surely be this liar.

HE DID HIS BEST.

I do the very best I know how, the very best I can, and I mean to keep on doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.—Abraham Lincoln.

TUBERCULOSIS AND DUSTY TRADES

In conjunction with industrial chronology experience, occupational mortality statistics would no doubt be doubly interesting from the fact that dusty trades furnish unquestionable evidence of the health injurious effects of exposure in these occupations. It is the opinion of many authors that intelligent study of ventilation on the part of those who are responsible for such conditions, the death mortality and the evident causes of consumption would be greatly reduced. Men who employ a large number of workmen should look to the health of these men as much as they do to their output, for the fact remains clear, a man working under sanitary conditions is more liable to increase his output than under adverse conditions.

Our city is a good example as regards to factories, but if one will observe, the windows are down summer and winter, and worse still, most of them are painted or stained so as not to permit even a sufficient amount of light. This is a wrong idea on the part of men who are given credit for a fair amount of intelligence.

The United States Census Bulletin No. 77 gives an interesting account of forty-two of the so-called dusty trades, showing for example that the polishers who die between twenty-five and thirty-four years of age, 56 per cent of such deaths are due to tuberculosis, 70 per cent of the grinders die of this disease as well, and the percentage of other trades is given as follows: 59 per cent of tool-makers, 50 per cent of gold leafmakers, 60 per cent of brass workers, 56 per cent of printers, 66 per cent of compositors, 61 per cent of engravers, 52 per cent of stonemasons, 50 per cent of marble cutters, 56 per cent of glass blowers, 45 per cent of glass cutters, 44 per cent of plasterers, 49 per cent of paperhangers, 62 per cent of lithographers, 68 per cent of hosiery and knitting employees, 50 per cent of spinners, 53 per cent of weavers, 50 per cent of ropemakers, 55 per cent of cabinetmakers, 62 per cent of wood turners, 55 per cent of hatters, 52 per cent of silk mill employees, 58 per cent of upholsterers.

In a recent issue of Bulletin No. 79 we find another interesting account showing the vast mortality of industry occupations. Of the deaths from all causes among males fifteen years of age and over in the registration area of this country, 18.8 per cent were from tuberculosis. The corresponding portion of deaths from dust was 36.9 per cent, 26 per cent from mineral dust, 24.8 from vegetable fibre dust and 32.1 per cent from animal and mixed fibre dust. In each occupation group the highest consumption mortality was among persons

from twenty-five to thirty-four years of age, the proportion of deaths from consumption for that age group being 57.2 per cent in occupations exposed to metallic dust, 47.6 per cent in those exposed to mineral dust, 53.9 per cent in those exposed to vegetable fibre dust, and 53.3 per cent in those exposed to animal and mixed fibre dust, as compared with 31.3 per cent of males in the registration area of the United States.

While these figures are startling, they are the facts of study by men who make it a business. As an example, placing the economic value of a year's lifetime at only \$200, the total average economic gain to the nation would be \$3,080 and for every avoidable death of a wage earner from consumption representing the enormous total of \$68,493,000 as the aggregate annual financial value in the probable saving in years of adult human life.—The Carpenter.

THE CONSERVATION OF CHILDHOOD

All over the country there is a growing realization of the responsibility of the many for the misfortunes of the few. From this sense of responsibility has arisen the various movements for the amelioration of the conditions of the poor, the mitigation of tenement house evils in large cities, the crusade for better sanitation, for safeguarding the lives and limbs of workers, for the conservation of childhood and the care and education of backward, truant, delinquent and dependent children.

By far the most important of these movements is that which has to do with the conservation of childhood, for upon the proper care of the child depends the future of the nation. All over the country steps are being taken for the conservation of childhood. States are enacting compulsory education laws, prohibiting child labor, providing vocational education and assisting to better opportunities and surroundings delinquent and dependent children.

The future of the nation is bound up in its little citizens. As they are brought up to a healthy, intelligent manhood, so will the nation develop in greatness and power. But if the child is neglected, and permitted to grow up in ignorance, or work out its energy and its life in a factory or other form of employment, losing the years that should have been given to vigorous play in the open air, so will the nation suffer accordingly.

Greater progress has been made and more stringent laws enacted for the protection of childhood in the West than in the east. In fact the greatest opposition to anti-child labor laws and the very worst conditions surrounding the employment of children are found in Eastern cities and manufacturing districts.

And those influences have been strong enough to defeat or prevent the enactment of necessary legislation in many sections.

The last Congress, before which was pending some half dozen measures affecting the welfare of children, failed to enact any of them, although it enacted laws for the conservation of trees and mineral lands, which are property and therefore money.

It is pertinent to inquire if the conservation of childhood, upon which the future of the nation depends, is not of more moment than the protection of trees or the conservation of oil lands?—San Francisco Recorder.

TEDDY SAYS

If He Were a Laboring Man He Would Join the Union Which He Considers Essential to the Well Being of the Wage Worker.

Labor-Times Herald.

Mr. Roosevelt said some pretty plain things to the people of Columbus, where he made an address last week, referring particularly to the street car strike situation. He said in referring to unions:

"It is not merely your duty but your right, you people of Columbus, you people of Ohio, to insist on knowing all the facts that led up to and brought on this strike, and pass judgment upon it.

"It has been alleged to me that the trouble began because of a dismissal by the company of some of its employes for asking higher wages. It also is alleged that it has continued because of the open or covert effort of the corporation to prevent the formation of a union among the employes. Both allegations are denied. You should get authoritative information as to whether they are true or false.

"Of course to dismiss men for asking for an increase of wages would be such an infamy that I can hardly believe it occurred, but you should find out definitely. To dismiss men for membership in or for proposing to join a union would be almost as bad.

"The union is just as much a necessity of our modern industrial system as the corporation itself. Both must obey the law, but each is a necessity. Under modern conditions it is oft times absolutely necessary that there should be collective bargaining on the part of the men, and this can only come through the union.

"I am an honorary member of a union myself. If I were a wage worker, engaged in manual labor, I should certainly join the union. Union men have no right to force other wage workers into the union. As was so well set forth

in the admirable report of the anthracite strike commission, such action is as gross a violation of right as is the so-called 'secondary boycott.'

"But it is equally an outrage for the employer to discriminate against the unions, and to fail to work with them in a spirit of cordial good faith on both sides.

"Moreover, if your present arbitration law is not sufficiently stringent, make it more stringent, and if it is unconstitutional amend the constitution. But do not wait to remedy any present wrongs until the constitution is amended.

"The state and the municipality have power to force any public service corporation to do what is right if they choose to exercise that power, and it is the business of the people to see that they so choose."

TRADES UNION FRATERNALISM.

(By Ben Williams in Photo Engraver.)

Who among union men can say "Am I my brother's keeper" and then try to dodge the precept?

We read of man's devotion to man in war, disaster, and famine, but when the question of aiding fellow man in his daily struggle for existence, are we always ready to stand by and aid him? Fraternity does not simply mean to aid, protect, and defend only when we come in contact with our fellow man. It means more than this. Are we always ready to defend a man's honor in his absence? Do we always search out the needy and help the weak? Are we ready to assist the fellow craftsman where he is lacking, not only in his skill as a craftsman, but help him to rise higher in all his failings?

When men band together for their common need, fraternity should be the uppermost principle. Trades unionism should mean more than the mere paying of moneys to various funds for mutual protection. Be therefore every ready to aid a fellow workman in his toil. Be worthy of the confidence of the employer. He has something at stake. Cultivate a spirit of fraternity for all men. Men who spend most of their daylight life together at labor can see that harmony rather than dissension is more congenial.

The labor movement today while far advanced is being retarded by men who only are hindering its progress. This applies to nearly all movements for the betterment of humanity.

Are you an overseer of men? Be just. Are you a toiler? Be just. Learn life's lesson that happiness is to be passed along. Envy not the man who has risen higher. Despise not the man less skillful. He may be your friend. Above all remember the great injunction, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

AN EXPENSIVE LOCAL.

It appears that some of the Locals formed by the Seceders are rather an expense than a source of revenue.

Take, for instance, the Local that Ed. Kelly, the open shop advocate, was engaged to form in New York City, No. 133. The report issued by Murphy August 29, 1910, shows receipts from this great Local in the entire existence of it, as: Per capita, \$64.20; initiations, \$55.00; supplies, \$15.50; subs, \$7.00; a total of \$141.70.

And, on the other hand, we find the following items of expense marked: To Dan Ryan, loan to Local No. 133, voucher numbers 2479 and 2480, drawn in November, 1909, for \$114.70 and \$35.30, respectively; also, vouchers numbers 2546 and 2577, drawn in December, 1909, for \$100.00 and \$50.00, respectively; showing an outlay of \$300.00. This to a Local whom they claim had no trouble.

Of course, we realize that there may be other motives for placing money in certain places. And the fact that shortly after the *Loan* was made, a large batch of yellow literature came from this Local(?) (No. 133) signed by Charles Eschwei and Ed. Kelly, leads to the belief that possibly the three hundred was used to send out a batch of slander, for which Mr. Ed. Kelly and Charles Eschwei are now to answer in court, being now under indictment for criminally libeling President McNulty. If the three hundred can only throw their agents in the shadow of the penitentiary, they can, no doubt, spend another three hundred in saving them from jail; and we may expect to see another item of *Loan to Local No. 133*. If they must spend \$300.00 to keep a Local that only \$141.70 is received from in two years, we must believe that they have very expensive Locals and even more expensive henchmen.

NOTICE.

**F. S. should see that
Benefit Fund assessment
is paid.**

UNIONISM'S VALUE.

If the labor unions did nothing else than call attention to the misery that abounds, their existence would be justifiable; but they have done more, they have not only called attention to the

effects, they have shown the causes. They have done more still; they have produced remedies, upon the merits and demerits of which professors, editors and ministers now discuss and advocate. Labor unions have produced thinkers and educators from out their own ranks, and have drawn students and teachers from the wealthy and professional. And more yet; while doing this, they have bettered the conditions of thousands of families by securing higher wages, shorter hours and greater independence, individually and collectively. The carpenter, the printer, the cigarmaker, the clerk, the granite cutter, the shoemaker, the tailor, working long hours on short rations, have stepped boldly to the front and worked revolution in American thought. —The Federationist.

NEW PRISON PLAN**HITS FREE LABOR**

**Delegates to Prison Congress Would
Have Every Convict Produce Goods for
Market—Only Objection Offered Came
From an Italian Delegate—Trusts Con-
trol Even Our Correctional Institutions.**

(Ft. Wayne Times-Herald.)

The International Prison Congress, in session at Washington, adopted resolutions which demand that every prisoner in penal institutions should be placed at useful employment under experienced officials especially trained to direct such industries.

The sole objection to these resolutions came from an Italian delegate, Senator Auguste Pierentoni, of Rome, who called attention to the fact that the enormous commercial product of such a plan would infringe on the product of free labor and would certainly meet the active opposition of the trade unions.

The Italian senator's protests, however, fell on cold ground, for as it happened he was the only delegate having the slightest connection or interest in the labor movement, his district in the city of Rome having a heavy labor vote electing a number of working class representatives to municipal and state offices.

It has been shown that here in the United States 75 per cent of the entire annual output of working shirts, numbering 4,500,000, was the product of convict labor, that one prison trust alone controls the output of eleven penitentiaries and reformatories, and that in New Jersey the convicts receive from the prison trust 26 cents a day, nine hours being a day's work.

In the penitentiaries at Trenton, N. J., convicts turn out corduroy trousers at 50 cents a dozen for the making.

The American Federation of Labor has already endorsed a convict labor bill, H.

R. 12000, which would empower the interstate commerce commission to stop the transportation of prison-made goods from one state to another, thereby practically abolishing the public sale of a product which threatens the livelihood of tens of thousands of guiltless men and women.

Demand the label and be sure your shirt or overalls is not made in prison, that you are not helping some greedy contract employer to exploit the sometimes vicious but more often unfortunate convicts. The label is the only assurance of it being made under fair and sanitary conditions.—Editor.

SINGleness OF PURPOSE.

The Secret of the Strength of Organized Labor.

"Wherefore if thine eye be single, thy whole body will be full of light."

The strength and effectiveness of the organized labor movement have been largely due to the fact that its leaders have been guided by a single eye.

Organized labor had its origin in certain specific abuses which the working man suffered and in the recognition of the necessity for remedying these abuses.

Hence the progress of trade unionism has been marked by a steady adherence to singleness of purpose seldom seen in any similar movement.

And that is the secret of the strength of the movement, of its remarkable growth and the concrete results which it has achieved.

Before the rise of trades unionism laborers were well nigh slaves. Each for himself, the laborer must accept the wages, hours of labor and other conditions imposed by his employer—alone he might protest, but his voice was unheard, but when the great army of workers, banded together in effective organization, marched out upon the field, these conditions began to change.

Organized labor has justified itself by its fruits. From a weak beginning it has become a movement with which the most powerful must reckon and which the mightiest of the employing class must recognize.

During all these years trades unionism has pursued its course, followed its fixed purpose, aiming at higher and better things and confined to the definite objects which have been set before them for accomplishment of practical results. Men like Mitchell and Gompers have opposed with all their forces the short-sighted, even if well meant efforts, of certain theorists to divert the movement from its practical purposes into a propaganda of the impossible and in so doing they have per-

formed the highest service for the workingman.

Organized labor has won many battles, but its mission is by no means completely accomplished. It has many conflicts to meet before the goal is reached. Judging the future by the past, it is safe to say that its future success will be measured by the degree in which it is able to concentrate its forces in the same definite manner for the accomplishment of specific, practical purposes, as it has in the past. If it heeds the counsel of those leaders who would steer clear of vagaries and alluring isms, its power to achieve results that will benefit and bless the workmen of today will be irresistible; otherwise its energies must be to a degree dissipated and its usefulness correspondingly crippled.—Chickasa Express.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON

BALLINGER; A CONDEMNATION

On Sept. 7th, the day set for the committee to meet in St. Paul, seven members out of the twelve on the committee were present. Finding that the report would be adverse to Ballinger, two members withdrew, manifestly with the purpose of destroying a quorum. The five remaining members made a report.

After some preliminary jockeying, Senator Fletcher of Florida, Senator Purcell of North Dakota, Representative James of Kentucky and Representative Graham of Illinois, all Democrats, supported by Representative Madison of Kansas, progressive Republican, adopted resolutions covering the following allegations:

That Richard A. Ballinger as Secretary of the Interior, has been unfaithful and inefficient in the discharge of his official duties.

That he is unfit for the responsible position which he holds.

That the public interests are not safe in his hands.

That the public goods demands his prompt removal from office.

That the charges made against Ballinger by L. B. Glavis should be sustained.

That in the matter of the disposition of the Cunningham coal lands Ballinger was not a faithful trustee of the people nor did he perform his duties so as to protect the public interests.

That the charges made against Ballinger by Gifford Pinchot should be sustained.

That his administration of the interior department has shown a lack of fidelity to his trust.

That he did not properly guard timber or coal lands, and that he humiliated unnecessarily the director of the forestry service and so acted as to demoralize the service. Seattle Union Record.



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 Published Monthly.

PETER W. COLLINS, Editor.

Plerik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

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*This Journal will not be held responsible
 for views expressed by correspondents.*

*The first of each month is the closing date;
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COAL MINERS IN EVICTION CAMPS.

(Iowa Unionist.)

As a result of the facts gathered by Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, who, in company with President Francis Feehan, District No. 5, United Mine Workers, visited a score of the striking miners' camps at Irwin, Madison, Salemville, Greensburg and other places, on Labor day, an investigation of alleged peonage in the stockades of coal companies may be undertaken by the government. The foul and enslaving conditions unearthed at Schoenville last fall, it is said, will be duplicated in the present stockades maintained by the mine owners.

At the Madison camp, miners, their wives and children, live days on berries and mushrooms picked from the hill-sides. At Salemville, Secretary Morrison was told of the attempt of the coal companies' representatives to close up a well adjoining one of the camps where the wives and children of the striking miners had been going for drinking water. The pump and well were owned by the congregation of the Greek Catholic priest and time after time, with alternated cajolery and threats, agents of the coal barons sought to cut off this water supply.

Nothing like this strike has ever taken place in the coalfields, assert old union miners. Unorganized and speaking different languages, 20,000 miners struck and have remained out for the past six months. The Pennsylvania railroad practically controls the mining industry in this district and with the assistance of such congressmen as Huff of Greensburg, legislate an easy road to riches at the expense of the miners.

The eviction of the miners' wives from the company houses was accompanied by the most brutal barbarisms.

"The fire was burning in my stove," told a pale-faced woman with a crippled child, "and the deputies pushed in the door, swept the cooking food onto the floor and took off the stove lids, filling the house with smoke."

Another case was that of a woman at Rilton, who was about to be confined when the evictors entered her house and commenced to throw her furniture into the street. Protesting, the woman was met with coarse replies from the deputies, one of them using such violence in pushing her out of the house that her child was finally born dead, the mother living but a few hours after the birth of her babe.

"I am confident that the miners in the Irwin field will win," asserted Frank Morrison, "and what is more, the field will never again become non-union, despite all the coal barons in Westmorland county."

DESERTING SWEATSHOPS.

Miss Agnes Nestor Tells of Needs of Women Workers.

Miss Agnes Nestor, secretary of the International Glove Workers' Union, spoke Sunday morning, August 21, from the pulpit of All Saints' church, Chicago, on "The Condition of Women Workers."

"American girls are deserting sweatshops for lighter work," she said. "Ten or fifteen years ago American girls swarmed into the terrible sweatshops, little realizing that their health would be wrecked and their lives ruined. Within the last three years they have turned from the shops which work long hours and speed their employers at a killing pace and are going into the lighter trades."

"Factory men, therefore, are being pinched for American girl workers. They need and want American girls, but they can't get many of them now. They'll have to establish shorter hours, better pay, more healthy conditions and abolish the horrible piece system or they can't get many American girls to accept their work. Only the foreign girls are available to them, but many of them need girls who speak English, and this situation is destined to work automatically for better conditions in the sweatshops."

Miss Nestor denounced the "piece system" as a contrivance to trap poor girls into "speeding up" until their speed wrecks their health. She argued that the pace should be fixed from the average worker and not the fastest worker.

"Girls should not be allowed to work at night at all," said Miss Nestor. "They cannot turn day into night and night back into day and keep healthy. I have known of many girls' lives being wrecked by night work."

Miss Nestor contended that Illinois is fifteen years behind in its legislation for women workers. Instead of a ten-hour day law, she said, there should be an eight-hour law.

STORY OF AN OLD WOMAN AND HER STRIKE BREAKER SON.

The fight had been on for a week. Practically all the workmen had walked out when the strike was called, but the company had had plenty of warning and was making a desperate effort to keep the plant running. A hundred men had been smuggled in the night the trouble started, and one of the half dozen old hand who stuck by their jobs had been made foreman at a salary three times what he had ever earned before.

The second day of the strike some of the strike breakers had been assaulted when they left the plant after the quitting whistle. After that the whole force

stayed inside the fence all the time, sleeping on cots in the office and eating food furnished by the company and smuggled in hidden in boxes of raw stock. At the end of a week it was apparent to both sides that so long as Joe Benson, the young fellow who had been made foreman, and the four of five other experienced workmen stuck by their jobs the company would be able to make a good bluff at keeping the plant running. If they quit it would probably have to be shut down.

After dark on the evening of the seventh day, Joe Benson slipped out of the gate, turned the first corner and hurried down a dark side street. Two blocks away he was stopped by three men. Almost instantly and as if by magic a crowd of a hundred men gathered. The president of the union in the center appealed to Benson to stick by the strikers and throw up his job. He refused defiantly. Threats were exchanged. Things began to look ugly. Suddenly the crowd parted to let an old woman with a shawl over her head push her way to the center.

"Joe," she said. Benson's eyes lit up. "Mother," he began, stepping toward her. But the old woman's face was stern and frowning. The young man stopped and looked at her astonished. She held out a roll of bills. "Here's the \$50 you sent me, Joe," she said. "I don't want it. It's blood money." Benson stood still, staring hard at her. No one else broke the silence. "Take it," she said. Then, as he stood motionless, she threw the money at his feet. "Joe," she went on, "be a man. Stick by the rest of us. Remember your father. If you don't come home with me now, Joe, and stay at home, you're a scab, and I never want you to come inside my house again."

That bit of personal observation was followed the same evening by an opportunity to talk with the Spartan mother as she sat by the stove in her own little kitchen, her big son beside her. She was asked why she had turned so strangely against her son when natural maternal instinct would have led her to rejoice in his promotion.

"Ten years my man Benson was a member of the union, paying his monthly dues and all the time getting a little bigger wages and a little shorter hours," she answered. "The union did that for us first of all. Then Benson took the fever. Ten weeks he was laid up, and every week the union paid us the sick benefit. When he got worse the women of the auxiliary took turns sitting up with him so that I might get a bit of sleep. When he got well the union got him a job. Ten years more went by, and Benson and I together went through a couple of hard strikes. . . And wages kept creeping up little by little. I saw that the men who

didn't stick by the union got no good out of their treachery in the long run.

"What's a little extra money for a few weeks when your neighbors look at you cross eyed and you know in your heart your man's no better than a common thief? And when the trouble's over ten to one he's let out for good and goes rattling round the country in dark corners for the rest of his life. That's the way it works, Joe.

"Well, then, Benson got his hurt. It was a busted steampipe that did it. When my man got out of the hospital he was blind. Eight months the union paid us the disability benefits every week. Then he died. The union buried him. They paid me the \$500 death benefit that helped to keep Joe in school. And the monument over his father's grave in the cemetery the union paid for. Joe didn't remember about it, that's all."

It will doubtless surprise many people who think of labor unions as organizations existing solely for the purpose of forcing higher wages from reluctant employers to learn that a large part of the energy and funds of almost every body of organized workingman is devoted to various forms of friendly aid and mutual protection. In the aggregate they have paid out hundreds of millions of dollars as death, sick and out of work benefits.

They take care of their fellow crafts men who have been injured at work; they maintain employment bureaus which serve a most useful purpose as clearing houses between employers and men; some of them have established sanitariums where members who are ill may be treated at the general expense; they provide pensions for those who have been permanently disabled by accident, and in a few cases they have built great homes for the old and decrepit members of their orders.—Henry M. Hyde in Chicago Tribune.

NOTICE.

Members, protect your standing by promptly paying Benefit Assessment.

NOTICE.

F. S. should see that Benefit Fund Assessment is paid.

'Tis Labor makes the world progress
To knowledge, wealth, and happiness,
'Tis industry that spells success.

And when, hand clasped in hand,
The toilers join, themselves to raise
To nobler hopes and fairer ways,
Then comes the dawn of better days
To all the gladsome land.

AT MERCY OF JAPANESE.

Sugar Industry of Hawaii Largely in Hands of Orientals.

Although the labor statistics of Hawaii show that Japanese laborers number nearly 29,000 out of 44,000 on the sugar plantations, figures just given out show that there are now 29 per cent more laborers who are not Asiatics in the cane fields than there were a year ago, owing to recent Russian and Portuguese immigration.

Labor figures show, however, how completely the sugar industry is at the mercy of the Japanese. The races on March 31 numbered: Americans, 614; Portuguese, 3752; Spanish, 579; Russian, 103; Hawaiian, 1139; Japanese, 28,832; Chinese, 2861; Koreans, 1787; and all others, 244. The planters expect to increase the number of Filipino hands.—Los Angeles Citizen.

LABOR'S HOUR.

The day is done. A joyous stillness
Reigns, and o'er the hills the last dim
rays
Of evening's sun in dying splendor
glow.

The twittering birds, with chirps of joy,
Announce the gath'ring gloom of night,
And Labor's hour, clad in calm repose.

The lawyer shuns the stony path of men,
The merchant's troubled mind is soothed
by rest,

And laborers plod homeward from their
toil,

As sunshine's glow fades slowly in the
west;

While loved ones, happy, linger by the
door

To welcome Labor's peaceful evening in.

In twilight's happy hour, bondmen to
The greed of gold, in kingly state repose,
Yet ill-content with all the world around;
While weary plowmen in their humble
home,

Enjoy the smile which good wives make
so sweet

To Labor's hour, of all the day, the best.

The bleating sheep from out the pastures
green,
The lowing cattle, from their meadow
stream,

Wind slowly home; the busy bees
In their swift homeward flight, invade
the hive.

O'er all the land the solemn shadows
steal,

And Labor's work has ended; rest's be-
gun.

—C. Edgar Zorger.

CORRESPONDENCE

LOCAL NO. 12.

Pueblo, Colo., Oct. 2, 1910.

Editor of Electrical Worker:

No. 12 has had bad luck of late. Brother E. B. Jackson has lost one foot in an accident, but is getting along nicely now. Local No. 12 turned out well in our Labor Day parade, in fact all organized labor turned out well. We turned out almost to a member. I see there is a reward in The Worker for a goat. Bro. McNulty called on No. 12 the 23d of last month. We think he has got some one's goat. But it is too late now, he is on his way. We were glad to have him call. The string always hangs on the outside for Mack. No. 12 is doing nicely in getting in members and we have fine attendance at our meetings.

Fraternally,

J. T. Phillips,
Press Sec.

San Francisco, Oct. 11, 1910.

Peter W. Collins,

Dear Sir and Brother: At our last regular meeting the enclosed letter was endorsed as the sentiment of the union to be sent to you as a testimonial of the attitude of Local 404 towards the I. B. E. W. during all its trouble. It is also the sense of the union too have it inserted in next month's "Worker" as a report from the Local, and at the same time let the Brothers of all the Locals know that if they vote right they can be honored by having their mayor and other city officials attend their respective functions.

Again wishing you success and with best wishes for the I. B. E. W., I remain

Yours fraternally,

H. Zecher.

San Francisco, Oct. 11, 1910

Peter W. Collins,

Dear Sir and Brother: In reading the "Worker" of July-August, I read the advertisement on page 57 and will state the facts are correct as published. Local 404 has had members out of work all through the summer, a condition that was never known in the existence of the organization. Nevertheless, in view of the fact that conditions are not good, the Local saw fit to give a banquet last month in honor of the fifth anniversary into the I. B. E. W. Although no executive officer of the I. B. E. W. was here to attend, yet toasts to the success of the I. B. E. W. and its officers were

enthusiastically given and plenty of "Tiger" thrown in. The toastmaster of the evening, who was also manager of the affair, was our genial President, Bro. Charles H. McConaughy, assistant district attorney of San Francisco.

We had the honor of having as a guest the mayor of San Francisco, Hon. P. H. McCarthy, who is also President of the San Francisco and State B. T. Council, who delivered the principal address of the evening. As a good many of the members had partaken over-enthusiastically in memory of the occasion, nevertheless he soon had us all attention with the strong and able address he gave us on questions of local, state and national importance to labor in general. Other guests of the evening who ably addressed us on matters of importance locally were J. B. Bowen, First Vice President of State Building Trades Council; Attorney George Appell, representing Cleveland Dain, counselor of the San Francisco and State Building Trades Council; John Kelly, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors, who is also President of the San Francisco Labor Council; W. H. Bemis, Park Commissioner and Manager of Building Trades Hall Association; Wm. McDonald, Civil Service Commissioner and Business Agent of the San Francisco Building Trades Council; H. L. Hollis, Secretary Treasurer of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, and the Executive Officers of Local No. 6, I. B. E. W., George Fiske, President; P. Clifford, Secretary; A. Loomis and A. Elkin, Business Agents.

Trusting the next five years will be as successful as the past, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

H. Zecher,

Financial and Press Secretary.

San Francisco, Oct. 15, 1910.

Mr. Peter W. Collins,

Electrical Worker.

Dear Sir and Brother: Local 151 has skipped a few months, and so I will try and make up for it now and pen a few lines to the "Worker" in order that the rank and file may know what is doing out here in the Golden West.

Work in San Francisco is a failure, the Home Telephone letting our men out every day, and the Pacific Telephone (open shop) is still employing little boys, a few of our members, and a lot of non-union and ex-members, but in all a few of these. So I would not advise any Brother to come this way, as they will

only use the few dollars that they have saved to no advantage.

The California State Federation has just closed their convention in the city of sorrow and tears—Los Angeles—and they did some fine work while they were in session. The Electrical Workers, Nos. 151, and 61, placed before them for their approval three proposed acts for the next session of our legislature, one to have the State appoint a "State Electrical Inspector" for over head construction, one to make all companies, corporations etc. do their work in a safe manner, and one for the construction of manholes in the city streets. Any Brother that is interested in these proposed laws can secure copies of same by addressing the writer. Before passing from this subject, I must call attention to the destruction of the famous "Times" building, owned by the much famed Harrison Gray Otis, and used by this person to slander and knock Union Labor. Well, one night when all the important bosses and other favored persons were in their homes, and all the poor, misinformed, free, loving American citizens, who do not want a union to tell them what is best for them, were getting the morning paper's reading, the building blew up, killing about ten or fifteen people, and the fire burning the building to the ground. As a result the editor and his henchmen, without investigation, right away claimed that the Union who is on strike did the damage, when they had nothing to do with it. So when the Convention opened the mayor was too busy to welcome the people that did the most to build up Los Angeles, but had lots of time to welcome the American Bankers' Association, so I would advise all Brothers when they come to Los Angeles to come with a paid up card in the American Bankers' Union.

San Francisco is now having a great demand for the Union Label, card and button; in fact the Label Section of San Francisco is out every night telling all the Union how to get goods etc. with the Union label on them. The only way that we can stop strikes, assessments and lockouts is to demand the Union label. The courts can enjoin you from asking for better wages, hours, and keep you from picketing and striking, they can break up your Union, but they can't stop you from asking for the union label and the union card. So don't be a scab, demand this fair little silent organizer. The United Hatters of North America had a judgment made out against them for \$222,000 for trying to unionize a scab hat factory, and the United Garment Workers of America are now having the same trouble, so far the love of Mike demand the label. It is a fact that cannot be denied that 85 per cent of the American Tobacco Company's product is

smoked by so-called union men, so if you don't demand the label you have only yourself to blame when we have strikes and high assessments.

Well, Brother Collins, I guess that I have taken up enough space, so I will stop for the time being.

I trust that we are making great headway in organizing the non-members of our craft throughout the country. With best wishes to all the rank and file I beg to remain,

Fraternally,
James A. Himmel,
Press Secretary.

P. S.—Would say that any Local in California that want to help us get this ordinance and laws through the legislature can obtain same by addressing the Local at 395 Franklin street, San Francisco, Cal.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 16, 1910.

Mr. P. W. Collins, G. S.

Dear Sir and Brother: In accordance with instructions of Local Union 151 (I having been appointed a Committee of One) I desire to secure from you the following information:

1st. In what month did J. F. Leonard, No. 29,747, fall in arrears?

2nd. In what month was he reinstated?

3d. By what Local or whom was he reinstated?

4th. By whom was he notified he was in arrears?

5th. Was he notified by Grand Office he was in arrears?

In order that you may understand the above questions, I make the following explanation:

Bro. Leonard was never in arrears, according to due books and dates thereon (same now in my possession). He left a wife and three little children; the wife has consumption, also one child, and Local 151 is desirous of securing for her the balance of death benefit, as she needs the money as soon as possible.

I am instructed to secure this information in order to prepare an appeal to the Grand Executive Board, and I trust you will render me every assistance as it will be fully appreciated in behalf of this woman and her children.

I cast no reflections upon you for the fact that she only received \$100.00, but it is my earnest desire to secure any information which will be of value when placing her appeal before the Grand Executive Board.

I know personally that Bro. Leonard acted under instructions from G. V. P. McCaughy (as we were all very friendly) and could not have become in arrears from any fault of his own.

This case has caused considerable hard feeling in Local 151 against the Grand Officers, payment of per capita having been withheld on that account, but I trust you will not allow this to influence

you in any way, as I am one of your strongest admirers on the Board.

I will ask if you will first place this matter before G. P. McNulty and request him also to assist me.

Please send me a copy of minutes of last Convention, also copies of all rulings made by Grand Executive Board in June 1908, also all rulings made by Grand President since June 1909, relative to Locals in arrears, or members in arrears, or instructions for becoming reinstated.

Thanking you and requesting you to give this your immediate attention, I am with best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

James J. Wharton.

1568 Fell St.

P. S. Please send me a list of my standing.

Tampa, Fla., Oct. 16, 1910.

Editor Electrical Worker: It has been some time since 108 has had anything to say in the Worker, but we are still holding forth at the same old place and taking in a new member occasionally.

Some time since I had a communication from Bro. F. E. Dalan of Wheeling, W. Va., asking if we were in need of an organizer in our city. We informed him that we were not in need of an organizer here, but that we thought one would be of assistance to Pensacola and Jacksonville, Fla., as those two cities are not organized as they should be. Our good old war horse, Bro. E. J. McDonald of No. 100, Jacksonville, is still in harness up there and doing what he can to hold No. 100 together.

We are all solid for McNulty and Collins in this neck of the woods and would certainly be glad to see the affairs of the I. B. settled. We are just in receipt of the circulars from the International Office headed "Another Dodge for Delay," but we trust that none of the Locals will aid the secessionists in any way, and you can rest assured that Local 108 will pay no attention to any letters they may receive from them. We are at present experiencing one of the worst lockouts imagineable among the cigar makers. They were organized over three months ago over five thousand strong and the Manufacturers' Association locked them out and refused to recognize the union. So they are still out and have been out about twelve weeks. The arbitration board from the cigarmakers have had several meetings with the manufacturers, but failed to reach an agreement. The manufacturers refused recognition of the union and the cigar makers would not go to work unless they would recognize the union. So they are just as far from a settlement as the day they were locked out.

I have just read the letter in the

Worker from Local No. 1 of St. Louis signed "Baldy." If we only had more such men as "Baldy" to rip the insurgents up the back we would soon have them hunting for the tall timbers. I am sorry to say that I helped pay some of the secessionists' expense while I was out west in Local 450 of Goldfield, Nev., also in Seattle, Wash. In Goldfield we were assessed two dollars per month to pay expense of the convention held in 1908 at St. Louis I think it was.

We had the best turn out here on Labor Day that No. 108 ever had. Every member in the city was there. The Local placed a fine of \$10 on any member who failed to take part in the parade that was in the city, so they were all there on time. We have had quite a number of visiting Brothers here the past year with Murphy cards. We have always treated them best we could for we don't hold nothing against a Brother who was so unfortunate as to get on the wrong side for they are not responsible for the acts of the few grafters who constitute the Murphy and Reid side.

Well, if this letter should be so lucky as to not find its way to the trash basket, will try it again in the near future. With success and best wishes to I. B. E. W. I remain Fraternally,

W. B. Gulley,

F. S. Local 108.

Tampa, Fla., Oct. 22, 1910.

Mr. P. W. Collins,

Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Bro.: While it would take a small sized book to tell you how things have been going on here lately, and explain things properly, I thought by telling a word from each chapter you could see what we are up against, and what may be expected in the future. To begin with it seems there was dissatisfaction in the cigar factories—there are about 8,000 workers. They either dropped out or were let go, till there were only a few in each factory and finally none. A little later on a bookkeeper of a factory was shot as he got on a car at the factory. This of course was laid to the cigarmakers. Things were getting dull now. Talk of factories moving away. Men said they would go to work if their union was recognized. Bosses said no, they didn't know any union and never would. The men stayed out. Two men, Cuban or Italian—one had been tried on murder charge and cleared—were picked up and hung over night. This, of course, was laid to the Latin race. But the union people of this town have their own opinion as to that. Now the other unions, Building Trades and Central Bodies have stood by the cigarmakers in their trouble and helped them all they could. Have heard many insults thrown at these Councils by mer-

chants and others. The city gathered up a big crowd of extra officers, and things so quiet that they are actually loafers. Streets look like people have gone away for the summer. Now the trouble reaches the banks and various stores. The merchants begin to worry. Factories opened up at several different times, saying men could come back if they would without their union. The men staid out. Some factory men go away and come back. Union fellows seem to have plenty money still. Business gets so dull merchants and others get scared. They wonder if they can't scare up the Cubans so they will go back to work. So, for the last week a few hundred of them in autos, with Winchesters and shotguns, are speeding (beyond the limit) through the streets day and night, telling the union men to get off the streets and the cigar makers to go to work, that they were there to protect them. They handed one fellow a paper telling him this. He tore up the paper and they took him to jail, and now they go the limit—look at this. The editor of a paper here signed warrants (with no cause whatever, for the arrest of one of the officers of the Cigarmakers' Union and six or eight others and threw them in jail. They let one out on \$3000 bail, but kept this on. Now they go to the union hall and take all the books and the safe and money and carry it to the court house and nail up the union hall door, leaving sign that "this hall is closed not to ever be used again." (We are glad that these citizens first printed a long list of their names in the paper before they started in to closing union halls). So far we have not been interfered with in our meetings. They did "butt in" on the carpenters once, and "butted out." There is a big bunch of determined men in their local. The mayor has ordered no meetings on the streets or anywhere in the city. I don't know just how far this is intended to go. The paper claims a hundred or two cigar makers are at work. I don't know. The union has sharp eyes on the jail, day and night, and if they (the citizen's committee let anything happen to that cigar man—well, I'll send you a paper. The plumbers are having trouble, too, their bosses out, doing all the work, fair and unfair. Our work is dull, boys will do well to avoid this place for a while unless just coming on a visit. Several have just left. We had wind enough here to blow trouble away last Monday, only 60 miles per hour. Not meaning to tire you, I will close.

Fraternally,

D. D. Maney, Jr., R. S.

Local 108, I. B. E. W., Tampa, Fla.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 21, 1910.

P. W. Collins, G. S.:

We of Local No. 80 are under the im-

pression that the present International Officers are alright and deserve the full support of all Locals, therefore we deem it necessary to notify you of those expressions of certain people's sentiments. Kindly please advise me of receipt of this letter. Local No. 80 is doing very well considering all circumstances. We held our eleventh annual banquet on Sept. 21 and you bet everybody had a grand old time. Assuring you once more of our confidence and wishing success to the I. B. E. W. and our International officers, I am,

Fraternally yours,

H. J. Kraemer,

Cor. Sec., Local 80.

Norfolk, Va.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 22, 1910.

Mr. P. W. Collins,

Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Bro.: Just a few lines for the Worker to let the members of the Brotherhood know how we are getting along. In 1909 there were a number of members, nine in all, who thought they could successfully start a scab organization in Pittsburg, are realizing now that they bit off more than they could chew. In the fall of 1909 we struck the L. H. Neilson shop, also the Iron City Engineering Co. shop for a closed shop agreement, but in the course of a settlement with those same contractors, those (9 men?) took our places, not alone they themselves, but they picked up what riff raff they could on the streets and put them to work, handing each one of them a so-called paid up card in their organization, so that they could claim a large membership, but thanks to the loyalty of our membership, we have come clean on the question of true trade unionism. We are now very near the goal that we fought eleven months so valiantly for in 1908. Our members are all working and what work is coming up in the near future we are systematically working on before it is let to have it done by bonafide union labour.

Now, Bro. Collins, those self same men realize the mistake they have made and are now applying to our Executive Board for reinstatement. Hoping that this will be of some information to the entire Brotherhood of the conditions that Local Union No. 5 has had to contend with, I remain

Yours fraternally,

M. R. Gordan,

Union Labor Temple, Pittsburg, Pa.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 2, 1910.

To the Editor of the Electrical Worker:

Greeting from Local Union 233 that you can put this in the next Worker and let the Brothers know that 233 is still in the same old place and still going to stay here if they should catch the goat or any old goat. Well, we had our Grand

President with us meeting night, the 22d of the month. He came in the gayest time of the month, as the town was in gala attire as the State Republican Convention was on. There were all kinds of Republicans here, big hearted men and women. They nominated J. B. Stephens on the Big Republican ticket, for he is a good man and he has been a laboring man all his life, and he has shown himself to be a good man for the place. Also with our President's visit we had a grand smoker than evening and all enjoyed the event. There was singing and dancing and you ought to have seen the battle royal and there were some others that were good also. But the best bout was with our worthy treasurer, J. W. Smith, and Mr. Barnes. That was the long and short of it, as Brother Smith is over 6 foot and Mr. Barnes not 5 foot tall, and you ought to have seen them. And you ought to have seen the Dutch lunch and what goes with lunch. It was fine, so the boys said. I got lots of lunch but no Anheuser, for the writer is on the water wagon now. There were lots of speeches. Bert Mac gave us a good talk just the same and by the smoker I think it will bring back some of the lost sheep to the Lodge, as some have already been trying to get right, and I think that they will before long. This smoker comes once a year.

I will give you the list of officers:

President—P. W. Avery.

Vice President—F. P. Monby.

Financial Secretary—D. J. Elkins.

Recording Secretary—F. P. Hendrickson.

Treasurer—F. W. Smith.

Alfy Reed.

Paul Ahm.

Frank Johnson.

With best regards to all,

Fraternally,

F. P. Manley, P. S.

Hammond, Ind., Oct. 20, 1910.

Peter W. Collins,

Secretary Electrical Workers of
America, Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother: You doubtless are aware of the fact that at the recent convention of the Indiana State Federation of Labor held in LaFayette, Ind., that there was a State Building Trades Council for Indiana organized.

I am pleased to inform you that this organization is being pushed with vigor. Reports from all over the state show a deep interest. Every Local Council in the state has fallen in line and there can be no question but what this organization is an assured success.

I would be pleased if you would favor us with a list of your locals in Indiana, the addresses of the secretaries and the number of members, as we are making every effort to have each Local in the

Building Trades line represented at our first convention, which will convene in Indianapolis on Dec. 19, 1910.

Thanking you in advance for this favor, I remain

Yours respectfully,

W. T. Finn,
Secretary Treasurer.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 21, 1910.

To the Editor: I have repeatedly called attention to the value of advertising. We have that value emphatically illustrated to us in each issue of every daily paper in the United States. The weekly and monthly publications accentuate the lesson. I have urged that we take a leaf out of the merchants' book and that we in turn exploit our wares for the edification of the general public.

Many of the reforms that now occupy the minds and activities of the economists were originated by the trade unionists. We hear much about the evils of child labor, and the indignation that was aroused at the disclosures in the Bethlehem steel works investigation, where long hours not only prevailed but also included the seven days in the week, still continues. Only recently one of the leading churches of the country in conference in Cincinnati declared in favor of a campaign against child labor and also for a "reasonable number" of hours of labor for the adult workman. In the political campaign that is now engrossing the attention of the country many of the spellbinders are also lining up against child labor and in favor of the eight-hour day. Yet these two features now becoming popular with the masses were originated and carried forward by the trade unions, especially the fight against child labor. It will not be long before the campaign against government by injunction will be as popular as the crusade for the rehabilitation of the children of the country.

If the trade unions will let the people know what they are doing in the way of sick benefit, out-of-work benefit, death benefit, tool insurance, and in a hundred other ways, there will be a rapid change from the unfavorable opinion that has been fostered by Parry, Van Cleave and Kirby and the National Association of Merchants and Manufacturers, whose board of directors in session in New York the other day took occasion to condemn the International Typographical Union and attempt to connect that organization of long standing and honorable career with the explosion that wrecked the plant of the Los Angeles Times.

The newspapers, the weekly papers, the magazines, will open their columns to the history of trade unionism, to its beneficences and present-day activities when the trade unions on their part

arouse and stimulate public interest in their better side, and that better side represents ninety-nine per cent of their work and mission. Fraternally,

James M. Lynch,

President International Typographical Union.

SAVE THE EXPENSE.

Just at this time it would be well to consider just how much sincerity was in the plea of the secession leaders made in May, that we should save the expense of a trial of the suits in Cleveland. And from a review of the facts we are led to believe that it is belated economy, and only used as a plea for more time. It appears to us that the men who now cry save the expense were not of that mind formerly or when it suited their purpose to make legal expenses pile up.

We have repeatedly stated that the bulk of the expense had already been incurred and our contemporaries prove that we have told the truth. It appears that they were indeed careless of expense in the matter of legal talent, as their own reports show the following items: Legal services, \$3,340.00; court fees, \$93.15; taking of depositions, \$312.08; making a total of \$3,745.23 spent for legal service on their part.

It appears that they believed they needed quite a force of legal talent, as the report shows many lawyers engaged—evidently on the principle that it would take a great deal of legal talent to bring anything whatever out of their contentions. Consider the different legal lights engaged. There appears the names of Patton, Galligan, Connolly, Salzenstein, William T. Clark, Ben C. Starr, Weed & Miller, all of whom received substantial sums for their services or as retainers. The fact of their being willing to expend any old amount for legal services up until this time makes their cry of save the expense of a trial seem hollow and meaningless. And what makes it worse, if that is possible, is that the greater portion was spent simply to secure delay. A speedy trial of the case would have cost much less than the \$909.88, as any thinking member will easily see.

So we have the spectacle before us of the payment of over three thousand dollars to prevent the case being tried on its merits and a judgment rendered from the facts; and this despite the fact that the trial is to be held in the home of the leaders of the secession movement, who are responsible for the bringing of the suits. Can any member believe that we would have to pay anywhere in the neighborhood of three thousand dollars to have the suits tried?

Has not the bulk of the expense been already incurred? Ask yourself whether

it is better to enter upon another year or two of legal trickery and the attendant expense of thousands of dollars, or to simply end all legal complications by a trial of the case, the preparations of which has already been paid.

Determine, once for all, from the facts who was right, who followed the Law, and who was using the Courts as a Blind to hide their real intent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor:

For years the International Typographical Union has carried on a battle in Los Angeles, the success of which meant not only the unionizing of the Los Angeles Times office but the betterment in a considerable degree of the condition of organized labor in Los Angeles.

The other trades have not seen the importance of active propaganda in Los Angeles, and that city has been given a wide berth by most of the great trade unions. About three months ago strikes on the part of the brewery workers, steel and structural iron workers, boiler makers, machinists, moulders and other artisans occurred, and these strikes, with the exception of those of the brewery workers and moulders, was financed entirely in San Francisco by the trade union movement of that city. Success was about to attend this effort when the terrible catastrophe that destroyed the Los Angeles Times plant occurred, and for the time being made impossible the victory that was imminent. The trade unionists in Los Angeles were the greatest sufferers because of the Times explosion. Despite this untoward happening, the fight has been kept up, and the men on strike are none the less enthusiastic and none the less determined to win eventually.

The Los Angeles Times, and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of that city, through its attorney, are moving with tremendous energy to attach the explosion that wrecked the Times plant to organized labor, or some trade union or trade unionist, but thus far without success, and I believe eventually without success. I visited Los Angeles on October 18th, and investigated the situation as thoroughly as I could in the limited time at my disposal. That the trade unions had anything to do with the explosion is not now generally believed in Los Angeles.

But the point that I am trying to make here is that the great international and national trade unions should at once take active steps to organize unions in Los Angeles where they are not represented, and where these unions are represented should strengthen the local bodies. If the condition in the southwestern city is

not improved, then it will eventually effect trade unionism nationally and internationally. I said this nine years ago, seven years ago, five years ago, three years ago, and I say it now. Ignoring a fester does not cure it; avoiding responsibility does not tend toward progress. The Los Angeles wage earners are as intelligent, loyal and trade-union inclined as are those in any other locality, but they are fighting against tremendous odds, and they need help, and that help should be forthcoming from those to whom they have a right to look, their organized fellows in other sections.

If the plot that has been hatched by the anti-unionists, and which seeks to embroil the trade unions, or prominent trade unionists, in the Times explosion, bears the fruit that is looked for by its promoters, then the trade union movement will find it necessary to take a hand in defense of their fellows whose only offense has been the effort to organize Los Angeles and make of that city a union stronghold instead of a non-union menace.

JAMES M. LYNCH,
President International Typographical
Union.

THE PROGRESS OF SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE IN MASSA- CHUSETTS.

For the average man, the life insurance which protects his family against the misfortunes which will follow his death, is one of the great necessities of life. The wonderful developments of the life insurance business in this country show that the people recognize this fact. All Unionists are agreed that the great necessities of life should be furnished to the people at a minimum of cost and that all profits and undue expense be eliminated. Therefore, from the beginning the Trade Unionists of Massachusetts have been interested in the plan for Savings Bank Life Insurance, because the essential idea of this movement is to furnish life insurance and old age pensions at actual cost. Under the law all profits go to the policyholders; there is no expense for soliciting business, as the Banks are prohibited using money for this purpose; and inasmuch as the Commonwealth of Massachusetts makes a large appropriation to pay the general administration expenses, the actual cost of operation is very low.

The law which established this movement was secured with the active co-operation of the Trade Unionists, and the plan has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor and by the Massachusetts State Branch. A year ago there appeared in this publication a detailed

account of the successes of Savings Bank Life Insurance, but our readers will be glad to know of the progress that has been made since then. One unique provision of the law is that agencies may be established in mills and factories so that policyholders can easily pay their premiums at the office of the Company for which they work. Under this plan more than eighty agencies have been arranged for in the leading manufacturing plants of the State. In this work the Local Unions have been of great assistance. In some instances where employers have been reluctant to establish an agency, the Union of that locality has requested that an agency be established for the benefit of the men, and in some cases this request of the Union has been acceded to.

The law is also broad enough to permit Local Unions to become agencies for the insuring Banks, and the Unions of the State are beginning to awaken to the opportunity thus afforded to them to be of larger assistance to their own members. Such an agency has been established at the International Union of Steam Engineers, Local No. 16 of Boston. Recently an application for an agency has been received from Amity Lodge 700, International Association of Machinists of Springfield.

With the Insurance Departments in the Whitman and Brockton Banks succeeding so well, other Savings Banks of the State have appointed Committees to consider the advisability of establishing Insurance Departments, and the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League, with rare foresightedness, is aiming at the education of the next generation by conducting an active campaign in instructing the students of the High Schools of the Commonwealth in the principle and methods of Savings Bank Life Insurance. The growth of the movement is evidenced by the fact that at the present time there is about \$1,400,000 of insurance in force, and the following figures recently issued by the Banks make vivid the growth of the movement during the last year.

A report issued by the Insurance Department of the People's Savings Bank of Brockton, covering receipts for the month of October, 1910, shows that during that month there was received from the policyholders as premiums \$2,960.40, as against \$2,075.12 for the month of October, 1909; that is, a gain of 40 per cent. The report of the Insurance Department of the Whitman Savings Bank shows premium receipts during October, 1910, of \$3,456.59, as against \$1,975.46 for October, 1909; that is, a gain of more than 74 per cent.

HARRY W. KIMBALL,
Field Secretary of the Massachusetts
Savings Insurance League, 161 Devon-
shire Street, Boston, Mass.